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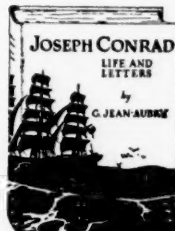
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## Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

✻ The next issue will be devoted to Library Equipment with articles on furniture, charging desks, and other subjects of interest. A section will be given over to representative pictures from manufacturers of book stacks, bulletin boards, lifts, gravity drops and chairs. It is hoped that this number will be of great help to librarians in ordering furniture and other equipment.

✻ April first will be a number on the small library. One new phase of a small library will be covered—a suburban library and its problems. Vacation reading will be the subject of the April 15 issue with one article on special collections for summer camps. This number is being prepared early so that children's librarians will be able to obtain ideas for their summer reading this year.

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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~ FEBRUARY 15, 1930 ~

## A Library Caravan

*The First Library Caravan, Covering Almost 900 Miles, Gave Each Person a Broader First-Hand Knowledge of California County Libraries*

By Milton J. Ferguson

*Librarian, California State Library*

THE RAPID progress which is being made in the building of the California highway system promises very soon to metropolitanize all of those back country spots where a little of the spirit of the days of '49 was still lurking. The county library has not waited for beautifully engineered roads to cross the mountains and the wide spaces which once separated the northern counties. The pioneers of the book, like their historic forerunners, found in the distant county seats and the once well populated, but now abandoned, gold centers much of that older California of which the singers sang and the writers wrote. However, the miracle of a three cent gasoline tax for highway construction and maintenance will, before many years pass, make us skeptical of the labors the early travelers were put to in crossing those hills whose golden tones called the adventurous of the middle nineteenth century. If you are a good Californian, if you are what may technically be termed a "Californiac"—and the expression connotes far more of bigness than of littleness—you admire the engineers who build so skillfully, but you regret the loss of that spirit which was so wholesome a part of the earlier life. We cannot have everything.

The librarians and library visitors who knew Plumas and Modoc and Trinity told enthusiastic tales of the adventure of the book on its way into far places. Some of the persons who have been condemned to servitude on city beats and who have daily run the gauntlet of congested traffic expressed a hope that they might

see these unspoiled spots before the glamour had entirely faded into an unbroken line of scenic-destroying sign boards. Talk thereon—and plans—grew until in the early morning of September 23 four automobiles, with thirteen persons, set out on what will go down in local history as the first library caravan. We scarcely think the number thirteen held any significance. What was more pertinent was the fact that the mere men of the party totaled two: not an unusual proportion of men to women in the library field. One of the minority led off, and the other brought up the rear, bearing the important responsibility of not losing anyone and the positive duty of fixing flat tires, temperamental carbureters and broken gas lines, if any.

For fifty miles along the Sacramento River runs what is locally called the Garden Highway. Much of the way it follows the river levee; on the one hand giving the traveler glimpses of the water through the trees, and on the other a wide view of a rich, reclaimed area now a true garden of high productivity. The stream itself is then crossed and the highway continues through the "peach basket" of California: Sutter County, whose county seat, Yuba City, became the first stopping place for the pilgrimage.

In the ordeal of early rising for the beginning of a trip one is sometimes indifferent to breakfast. However, an hour and a half in the fresh morning air not infrequently changes one's opinion about food. Miss Burkett at



Yuba City had imagination enough to understand the possible physical condition of her visitors. She, therefore, was prepared to feed them all the broad facts concerning her library system, its branches, books, principles of management and place in the life of the county; and, furthermore, she was prepared to refresh inner woman with coffee, biscuits and jams. The party, after doing full justice to a second breakfast, and after satisfying its professional curiosity as to the methods of the Sutter County Library, moved northward.

The second stop of the day was at Oroville, headquarters of the Butte County system. There the library was "inspected"; and the librarian and her staff put on the stand in explanation of their methods and practices. Oroville also has a public library, and it, too, was looked into during the stay. The headquarters of a county library may not, need not in fact, be expensively or elaborately housed; it must, however, be the beating heart and the reasoning brain of the system. It must have an organized ever-growing stock of books sufficiently large and varied to meet the requirements of a circle of users who are in contact with the service through their neighborhood branches. The first visits made by the caravan were sufficient to demonstrate that the librarians in charge fully understood these essential elements in the service they were administering.

Oroville is the point in a rail journey eastward beyond which one finds himself suddenly introduced into the splendid spectacle of the Feather River Canyon. A few miles out of Oroville on the way toward Quincy the traveler finds himself at a spot of historic importance. The road dips sharply; and there you are at Bidwell's Bar. The name derives from a time when it might have signified something to drink; but as it is a location on the middle fork of the Feather River, it means merely a topographical condition. Here, however, are grouped three things: an early suspension bridge still serving the traveler; a pioneer period fig tree beyond belief in size, which in its old age the more securely supports itself by drooping boughs themselves firmly rooted in the earth; and, best of all, the mother orange tree planted in 1856 still vigorous and productive.

The Butte County librarian, who was prevented by local duties from joining the party, nevertheless escorted us to the Bar, and as one having right invited those who would to partake of the figs. The road joining Oroville and Quincy is not yet a royal highway—unless one refers to a period now well past.

At Meadow Valley, near Quincy, when the

shadows began to lengthen, the Caravan came to a halt for dinner. There was pleasant hospitality among the trees on the side hill. A stream of cool mountain water ran rippling by the door, and from its depths a school of speckled trout came at call for supper almost eating from the hand. A spotted fawn made friends of the visitors as though he were not descended from the shy creatures of the quiet places. The crisp after-dinner tingle in the air made the night's bonfire a comfortable experience as well as an ever-fascinating spectacle.

Plumas County, unlike the two others visited during the day, enjoys a new and elegant court house. Therein the library headquarters are located. Miss Woods and her staff kept open house during the evening and explained their system of operation. It is strange and pleasing, too, how everlastingly sweet a group of librarians finds discussion of its day's work. The conclusion is warranted, I think, that all this talk must clarify the case and strengthen the worker in his resolve to do better by his service.

Motor cars which stand in the open overnight in Quincy are reluctant to depart the next morning. They were persuaded, nevertheless; and away we went, through the woods, along the mountainside highway looking down upon the ribbon at the bottom of the Feather River Canyon, passing by Lake Almanor, rather lacking in beauty, with its banks uncovered at the low-water season, through the pine made lumber town of Westwood, and so over more hills and through more woods to Susanville.

Now, Susanville is another lumber town. At its door is a great mill whose product glitteringly new is stacked in a vast checker board. Signs warn the unwary, on its radiating roadways, to beware of the log-laden trucks. Lassen County is rather cut off from the country we had just crossed. Here in the early days was what was called the "land of the never sweats." Roads now join it with its sister counties, when snows do not hide highways and compel motor cars to keep to their kennels like whipped dogs. But far away though Lassen County be, here it was that Miss Martin inspired study circles to carry on some of the most effective examples of adult education in art fields that I have observed. Not through one season alone but through several these women have followed the gleam in proof that the experience gave them stimulus and joy. Another one of those new modern court houses in Susanville furnishes excellent quarters for the center of a library system whose influence is felt throughout the county.

When we came into Alturas the sun was down. The town is in the throes of a boom; a railroad had recently connected it with the outside world. But the people made us welcome in a manner that will never be demodé. The Women's Civic Club served the dinner in their own very creditable building. A group of officials and citizens of town and county headed by Miss Williams took part in the following program, a part of which was the conference of the Eighth District of the California Library Association, whose total membership numbers seven. Four of them were present, and carried on as valiantly as a host. Miles and hours meant nothing to the traveling librarians; after this party they gathered at the library headquarters, and far into the night talked of this and of that.

When the next morning we left Alturas, refreshed by sleep and hospitality, our line of march included a new car. Miss Celia Gleason, lately established at Yreka, had motored over with her assistant, Miss Revell, and acted as special escort on the next lap of the journey. The branch at Bieber was visited. The branch came first, to be sure, but afterward the process of cheese making in a local factory proved even more fascinating.

For those who cared to "kodak as they go" this day held much of charm. Fall River has beauty spots worthy of a painter's brush; and an occasional new log house in the grand manner reminded us of the substantial dignity of older types of building. Lassen Peak got fleeting glimpses of us as we went; but Mount Shasta came out in bold grandeur, and for hours protected us from his towering height. What shadows and tints and values such a magnificent structure continually expresses! However, when night came on the tutelary powers of Shasta must have weakened, for in the early evening came an accident to Mr. Levinson's car which greatly upset the whole party, as well as his passengers. Fortunately, bad as it was and painful, two of the occupants of the machine stoically went on the next morning. Miss Woods and Mr. Levinson were obliged to take the train for home. "All's well," you know; and so it was in this case.

The visit at Yreka was, under the circumstances, not as happy as we had anticipated. But like good soldiers the able-bodied members of the Caravan carried on. Miss Gleason in her new enthusiasms had much to set forth for the visitors' information. Her books go into far places; she brings the outside world to many persons living so far beyond the main traveled roads that we who have pavement under our feet wherever we go cannot understand their language when they talk of time

and distance. With all the value of service to the multitudes by the great libraries of our State one cannot help getting a thrill when he contemplates these citizens who live back of the beyond. Happily, books know no favorites, and serve all, under our county scheme, with equal ease.

So much has been said about roads that one cannot withhold a word of admiration for the highway which parallels the upper reaches of the Sacramento River. The scenery is inspiring in its rapidly changing aspects. Easy grades and wide curves put wings on the car, and permit even the driver to take a look about without endangering the lives of his passengers.

Shasta County, unfortunately, has no library system; so the county seat was just another town to pass through. Here the line of march turned westward at a right angle, and Weaverville became the objective. Trinity County is decidedly off the beaten path. Despite the millions and millions of gold her mines have given the world, she has long lain in seclusion behind the bulwark of her hills. That condition is in the way of being changed. For some years the convict labor gangs have been doing a splendid thing in joining Weaverville to the main north and south trunk line. The construction is not yet completed, but the road now finished makes the trip easy and speedy.

Weaverville is worth a visit on several scores. It was a great mining center in olden times, and one still sees where the gold came from. The whole town has an air of another day, and I for one hope that the citizens thereof may studiously maintain that feeling unmodernized. But the people of Weaverville are not of another age, unless in the respect that they have retained more of the spirit of hospitality which was once the peculiar gift of the West. Nobody of the party can soon forget the luncheon, the visits to historic spots, the library and the good fellowship of the Trinity people who officially and unofficially did the honors of the day.

The stopping place for the night was Red Bluff, where Miss Bailey was waiting with plans which appealed to the party after its longest day of travel, 245 miles.

Tehama County is another possessor of a fine new court house, and in it the County Library has its more than usually spacious and convenient headquarters. Here the following morning the visitors gathered, as eager to see and hear some new thing as were the Athenians of old. Miss Bailey was not content to say goodbye on the steps of the new court house, so excellently arranged for dramatic events; but led the way to Gerber, where one of her

branches, housed in its own building, offered opportunity for study at the point where library book and borrower's hand make contact.

Mrs. Russell was not standing at the front door of the Glenn County Library to welcome us to Willows, for the very good reason that she was in the party. Although she was looking forward to the occupancy of spacious quarters in the new American Legion building, which also was inspected, her headquarters library still tenants one of the long, narrow store rooms. It is interesting to mark the transformation possible in this quite difficult type of structure by the addition of shelves and books and desks. Again, of course, we have evidence of the fact that buildings do not make libraries; but that library service, properly rendered, will in time and inevitably bring forth the buildings best suited to the project.

Two more counties remained to be visited as the Caravan drew on toward its starting, and ending, point. At Colusa Mrs. Morse prefaced the inspection of her headquarters by a luncheon at her home; both of these experiences bear out the conviction that a good executive will produce excellent results in a domestic as well as a professional capacity. At Woodland the president of the C. L. A., Mrs. Julia G.

Balcock, turned back reminiscently to the years when she presided over the destinies of the Yolo County Library, and marked the developments of the work. Such occasions are pleasantly necessary to enable us to realize that once there were small beginnings in the system which as a whole has grown so great.

The results of the tour were fairly evident. The circuit was almost exactly 900 miles around. At the end everybody had a broader first-hand knowledge of a system of which he is a part. Observation of how the other fellow operates and under what conditions cannot help but better the team work of everybody. Those librarians who are somewhat off the main highway were encouraged by the interest in them evidenced by the visit. The lay public had more forcibly brought to its attention that the local book distributing system is a part of a State-wide movement. This is a day of tours and conventions, and libraries must to some extent adopt modern methods of publicity. Aside from merely professional considerations, knowledge of the State in which one lives is an asset not lightly to be valued. Another year, for it is to be hoped that the caravan may not die after this one effort, a different section of the State could well be covered.

## The Chicago South Shore Branch Library

By Paul Gerhardt

Architect

THE CHICAGO Public Library has recently opened the South Shore Branch Library, located at the southwest corner of Exchange Avenue and East 73 Street, continuing to the southeast corner of East 73 Street and Kingston Avenue in the City of Chicago, Ill. This structure was designed and constructed under the supervision of Architect Paul Gerhardt, at a cost of approximately \$75,000, exclusive of the value of the land or the equipment. This structure is the eighth branch installed in an especially planned



*The South Chicago Branch is of Tudor Gothic design, having an exterior treatment of limestone and face brick*

building by the Chicago Public Library. Thirty-six remaining branches are housed in quarters either rented or provided by other agencies.

The directors of the Chicago Public Library chose this location as being a most outstanding and attractive one both from the standpoint of central

location of a rather more intelligent class of citizenry, as well as from the standpoint of its conspicuousness to call attention to or advertise the advantages and opportunities of the public library. As a consequence, a build-

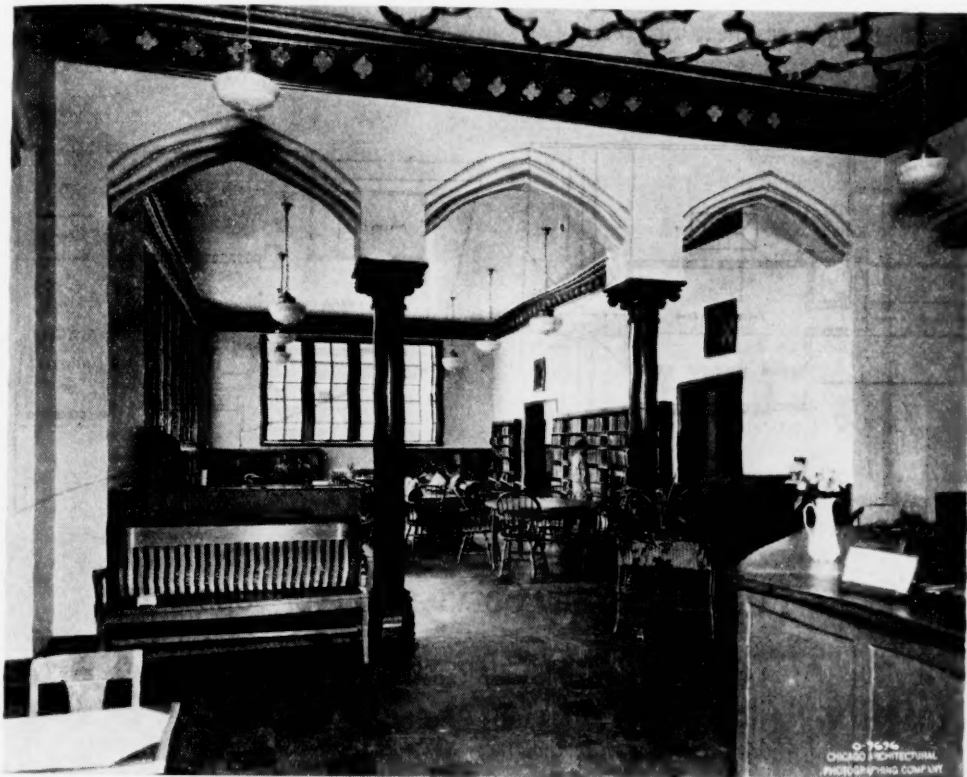
ing was designed with these thoughts in mind, making it highly attractive and inviting to those accustomed to homelike atmospheres.

The size of the lot on which the building is erected is 120 feet on East 73 Street by a depth of 94 feet on Kingston Avenue. The building occupies 108 feet by 70 feet and is two stories and basement in height.

The structure is of Tudor Gothic design,

tioning of volumes, and, centrally located, a Delivery Room designed to have complete visibility and supervision over the entire building.

The second floor has a Children's Story Room, capable of seating over 150 children for the weekly story and intended to be used for juvenile assemblages, motion picture and stereopticon lectures and meetings of local children's clubs or groups. In addition will be found a



*Adult Reading Room on the first floor. There is also a children's Reading Room and a Reference Room on this floor.*

having an exterior treatment of limestone and face brick with an exposed cypress half timber roof construction, having natural, varied color slate pitched roof. The window sash is steel casement. This location being ideally situated in the South Shore district, which is becoming increasingly populous, has the advantage of maximum light and air, facing on three street frontages. On the first floor will be found an Adults' Reading Room, a Children's Reading Room, a Reference Room for young people of intermediate or high school age, a Stack Room having a present capacity of 20,000 volumes with provisions to double same by the placing of a balcony tier of stacks, a Librarian's office, a Work Room for the repairing and recondi-

tioning of volumes, and, centrally located, a Delivery Room designed to have complete visibility and supervision over the entire building. The basement contains public rest rooms and storage space for periodicals and books not in active circulation.

An outline specification of the building is given herewith. The total cubical contents of the building is 168,000 cubic feet.

#### OUTLINE SPECIFICATION

##### *General Construction*

Pressed brick and Indiana limestone, masonry walls set on reinforced concrete foundations with wood floor and ceiling joists and wood roof trusses.

*Roof*

Graduated unfading natural slate with copper flashing, snow guards and copper downspouts.

*Exterior Materials*

Red matt faced brick with limestone trim, having eaves of cypress timbers interspaced with stucco.

*Windows*

Steel in-swinging casement windows.

*Floors*

Cork tile on wood.

*Interior Millwork*

Quarter sawed clear white oak.

*Wall Finish*

Smooth plaster of Paris plaster.

*Interior Decorative Treatment*

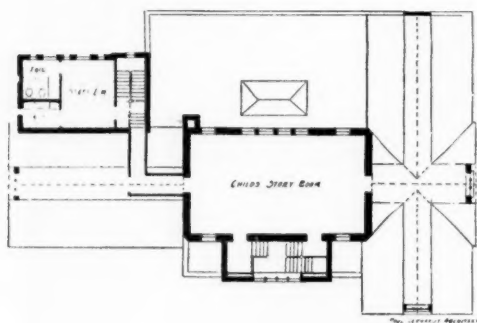
Woodwork, stained green fume and dull varnished. Walls and ceilings, painted.

*Heating*

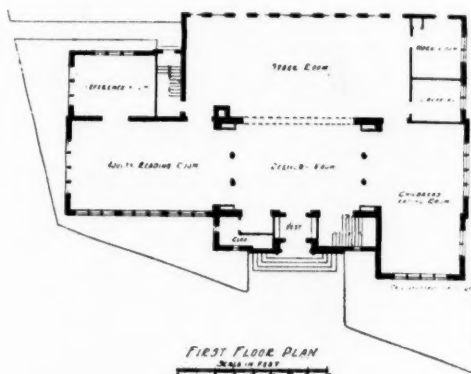
Two-pipe vapor low-pressure steam using oil-burning equipment.

*Plumbing*

Cast and wrought iron piping, vitreous china fixtures.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE IN FEET

## Public Library Service to Negroes

*Existing Facilities for Training the Negro Compiled from Questionnaires Sent to Librarians of Over Eighty Cities*

By Louis Shores

Librarian, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

IN THE LAST two years Fisk University has received repeated requests to establish a library school for the professional training of Negroes, on the one hand, and on the other it has been cautioned that existing facilities for training the Negro are adequate to meet the demand for some time. In order to determine just what the opportunities in librarianship are for Negroes, and at the same time establish the status of the Negro in the American public library, the following questionnaire was sent to the librarians of some eighty cities selected from the *A. L. A. Handbook* and the U. S. census list of cities with large Negro populations:

1. To what extent do Negroes use the library?

- Main building.
- Branches.

2. Is there a separate library or libraries for Negroes?

- Size of collection in Negro branch.
- Appropriation.
- Registration.
- Circulation.

3. How many Negro librarians do you employ?

- Main building.
- Negro branches.
- Other branches.

4. Have you felt a need for trained Negro librarians?

5. What training facilities are provided in your system for Negro librarians?

What are the future prospects for Negro librarians in your system as concerns:

- Responsibility of positions.
- Salaries.



The replies of seventy-four cities made possible a 90 per cent return and some supplementary data to the excellent surveys made by Miss Ernestine Rose of the New York Public Library, Mr. George T. Settle of the Louisville Public Library, and the A. L. A. Committee on Library Extension. Only three cities with large Negro populations failed to reply, and there is still the possibility that they will complete the records now on hand.

As concerns public library service to Negroes, American cities may be divided into five classes:

### CLASS I

#### CITIES WITH NO PROVISION FOR LIBRARY SERVICE TO NEGROES

City	Negro Population
Alexandria, La. ....	7,863
Anniston, Ala. ....	5,834
*Avon Park, Fla. ....	...
Charleston, S. C. ....	32,326
*Cleburne, Tex. ....	...
Columbus, Ga. ....	9,093
Dallas, Tex. ....	24,023
*De Land, Fla. ....	...
*Duncan, Okla. ....	...
*Hollywood, Fla. ....	...
Jackson, Miss. ....	9,936
Miami, Fla. ....	9,270
Mobile, Ala. ....	23,906
Monroe, La. ....	6,540
Raleigh, N. C. ....	8,544
Shreveport, La. ....	17,485
Wichita Falls, Tex. ....	2,217

Of these, Charleston's Library Association is a private institution which cannot be held responsible for general public service. Anniston started a Negro branch independent of the public library, but it has been closed. In Avon Park, Fla., the city has no appropriation in next year's budget for the city library, and no salaries have been paid since the first of July. Nevertheless, all of the library's duplicates are given to Negro preachers and teachers for use in the "Quarters." Cleburne, Tex., feels, "That it will, in all probability, be some time before we shall be able to arrange in any way for a Negro library, though there are occasional requests." A new Negro school is to be opened Sept. 1 in Columbus, Ga., and is to include a public library branch under the supervision of a teacher who will receive some training at Columbia University this summer. The situation is rapidly changing in Dallas, Tex., according to the Librarian there, because money is "already in hand to build a Negro branch

\*Under 2,000 population.

... this year or the early part of next." De Land, like another Florida city, sees "no immediate prospects," first, because of lack of funds, and second, because there is no demand for service to Negroes. In Jackson, Miss., there is no Negro branch, but the Negro schools have libraries. The Negro Welfare Board of Miami has been encouraged by the Flagler Memorial Library in its efforts to establish a branch in the Negro community houses and if some philanthropic organization will step forward with the necessary finances, another city will be providing service to its Negro citizenship. Plans in Mobile have been temporarily "delayed on account of a friendly suit to establish the right of the library board to use part of the bond issue for the establishment of a Negro library." Monroe, La., which has only a private library now, feels that if a parish or city library is ever established, provision for a Negro branch will be made. "As the Olivia Ramey Library is chartered by the city of Raleigh for the use of white citizens only ... that library has never been in a position to render any service whatever to the Negro population." Shreveport positively answers every question with a negative, and in Wichita Falls, "a Negro committee has been to the library and asked for some kind of help," and the Librarian feels "That before long some arrangement must be made to take care of the Negroes." Most of these cities, in response to the question on need for trained workers, indicated that as soon as Negro library service was begun, a trained librarian would be sought.

### CLASS II

#### CITIES LIMITING NEGRO USE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

Only two of the cities replying to the questionnaire definitely come under this class. Lawton, Okla., permits Negroes to "come and get books, but (they) are not allowed to stay and read." Fort Worth, Tex., which maintains three stations for Negroes, and grants colored readers the "privilege of drawing books from the main library and branches for home use," plans "to establish a branch library for Negroes as soon as the money is available," and asserts that it "will then need a trained assistant." However, other cities, especially those in the South that are too small to support separate services, grant Negroes limited library privileges. Also, some of the larger cities, which provide segregated branches, often permit Negro readers to come to the main building for material not available elsewhere, provided that no publicity is attached to these occasional exceptions.

CLASS III  
CITIES PROVIDING SEGREGATED LIBRARY SERVICE TO NEGROES

City	Negro Population	No. Negro Branches	Collection (No. Volumes)	Appropriation (Dollars)	Registration (No. Readers)	Circulation (No. Volumes)	Librarians Employed	Need of Trained Librarians	Training Facilities
Asheville, N. C.	7,145	1	2,257	1,500	862	6,232	1	Not yet	None
Atlanta, Ga.	62,796	2	6,733	5,627 28	8,965	31,056	2	Yes	None
Beaumont, Tex.	13,210	1	500 <sup>a</sup>				1	Yes	None
Birmingham, Ala.	70,230	1	8,950	No separate	9,576	69,448	2	Yes	Individual
Chattanooga, Tenn.	17,942	1	5,186	3,007	1,089	18,504	2	Yes	None
Durham, N. C.	7,654	1	5,706	1,600	648	5,740	1	Yes	None
Evansville, Ind.	6,394	1	8,050	No separate	1,272	10,625	2	Yes	None
Galveston, Tex.	9,088	1	3,740	1,400 (approx.)	2,783	5,121	2	Yes	Individual
Greenville, S. C.	8,184	1	2,000	2,500	1,600	10,000	1	Yes	None
Henderson, Ky.	2,968	1	2,314	Variable	792	997	1	Yes	Individual
Henderson, N. C.	2,046	1	1,059	200 <sup>b</sup>	540	6,908	1	No	Individual
Houston, Tex.	33,960	1	9,250	5,000	3,340	69,754	2	Yes	None
Jacksonville, Fla.	41,520	1	3,380	No separate	1,190	36,000	1		None
Knoxville, Tenn.	11,302	1	6,400	4,300	2,465	26,000	2	Yes	None
Louisville, Ky.	40,087	2	26,737	18,831 65	7,178	156,926	9		Training class
Lynchburg, Va.	8,329	1	4,000	No separate	2,250	20,534	2	Yes	None
Macon, Ga.	23,093	1	700	500		2,400	1	No	None
Memphis, Tenn.	61,181	1	5,000	2,500 (approx.)	1,566	15,000		Yes	None
Muskogee, Okla.	7,195	1	3,000	3,500	579	3,205 <sup>c</sup>	1	Yes	None
Nashville, Tenn.	35,633	1	4,768	2,600	371	10,916	1	Yes	Used Fisk
New Orleans, La.	100,930	1	12,960	No separate	2,064	36,997	2	Yes	None
Norfolk, Va.	43,392	1	3,405	2,500	5,141	19,800	2 (part time)	Yes	None
Oklahoma City	8,241	1	3,500		500	21,600	2	Yes	None
Richmond, Va.	54,041	1	5,000	2,500	1,700	8,000	1	No	"all that's necessary"
Roanoke, Va.	9,331	1	5,489		2,417	20,036 <sup>d</sup>	2	Yes	None
Savannah, Ga.	39,179	1	4,468	4,000	2,324	8,665	2		None
Tampa, Fla.	11,531	1	2,418	2,000	1,403	17,631	1	No	None
Tulsa, Okla.	8,878	1	3,000	3,504	2,000	14,306	1	Yes	None
Waco, Tex.	7,726	1	1,200	500 <sup>e</sup>		900	1 (teacher)	Yes	None
Wilmington, N. C.	13,461	1	2,102	600	250	2,336	1		
Winston Salem, N. C.	20,735	1	1,716	No separate	1,619	10,878	1 (2 subs.)	Yes	None

(a) Just opened.

(b) \$200 plus.

(c) 7 months.

(d) 9 months.

(e) From Library Board.

As concerns future prospects, most of these cities are optimistic. A few—Asheville, N. C., Macon, Ga., Durham, N. C.—are uncertain. Of the cities that have felt no need of trained librarians, Henderson, N. C., comments that the entire library system is hampered by a lack of funds, and that the Negro branch is already receiving an appropriation proportionate to the "whole amount paid by Negroes in taxes." In Richmond there has been no demand for a trained worker since the present one was trained, but if an opening should develop, the prospects would be the same as in any other branch. Tampa expects "to always have a trained librarian in charge, but it will be quite some time before the library would require more than one." Jacksonville's colored librarian receives assistance from the main building, and has had a summer course in Columbia. Louisville, alone, of these cities pro-

vides training facilities for its Negro workers. For the past two years, however, there have been so many applicants and so few vacancies that the Library has temporarily discontinued the training class. At present, in addition to the two Carnegie branches, there is one high school branch, 15 deposit stations and 77 classroom collections in 28 school buildings. The head of the colored department and his eight assistants have the same responsibilities and salaries as workers in the white branches.

New York's 135th Street Branch has occupied a unique position among libraries. Its location in the nation's greatest Negro center might easily have stimulated the development of segregated service. Yet, branches all over the city are used extensively by colored readers and the regular training class as well as the graded service accepts Negroes on the same basis as whites.



## CLASS IV

CITIES WITH SPECIAL NEGRO BRANCHES,  
OR BRANCHES USED LARGELY BY  
NEGROES, BUT WITH FREE USE  
OF ALL LIBRARIES

City	Negro Population	No. of Branches Used Largely by Negroes	Negro Librarians Employed	Training Facilities
Baltimore.....	108,322	4	None	None
*Bartlesville.....	1	1	1	None
Charleston, W. Va. ....	4,502	1	2	None
Chicago.....	109,458	2	**	Training Class
Cincinnati.....	30,079	2	6	Training Class
Detroit.....	40,838	3	None	Training Class
Indianapolis.....	34,768	2	7	Training Class
Kansas City.....	30,719	1	1	None
Los Angeles.....	15,579	3	3	Class and School
New York.....	152,467	1	4	Training Class
Pittsburgh.....	37,725	2	None	None
*Springfield, Mo.....	1	1	1	None

\*Under 2,000.

\*\*\*Main: 14 women, 6 boys, 10 janitors. Branches: 38 women, 6 boys."

Baltimore has several branches used largely by Negroes: 90 per cent in Branch No. 1, 40 per cent in Branch No. 5 and 20 per cent in Branch No. 12. Although there are separate schools in Baltimore, the Library points out that there is no Negro branch, and that it is anxious "to carry out the spirit and intention of Enoch Pratt, who established the Library in 1882, specifying that no distinction should ever be made in service to the public." Commenting on training facilities, none of which is open to Negroes, the librarian states, "It does not seem probable that during the near future there will be need of Negro librarians in our public library system."

Bartlesville, Okla., extends the same privileges to Negroes as to whites, but in addition provides a branch in the Negro school. It is the opinion of the Librarian there that the Negro population will never warrant the use of a full-time librarian, although the "Negroes . . . would be greater readers if someone would write books about their life, especially for children."

Charleston permits "very limited" use of the main building and full use of the Negro branch only. On Dec. 12, 1927, the Board of Education attempted to definitely exclude the Negroes from the main library, but the resolution was

declared unconstitutional by a higher court. Nevertheless, in the past years the city has appropriated \$5,665 for a Negro population of 4500, but the colored citizens have been unwilling to barter their equal rights for a per capita appropriation of \$1.25.

Chicago has refused to recognize Negro readers as different from any other readers. Nevertheless, two of its 45 branches are used almost exclusively by Negroes. Fourteen Negro women are employed in the main building, and a total of 38 women in the Negro branches, but no indication is made as to the capacities in which they are employed. The same training facilities are open to colored as to white applicants, and promotion in service is on the basis of grades applied to all library assistants.

Pittsburgh has one branch in which 30 per cent of the readers are colored. No Negro librarians are employed, but the Librarian suggests that "Perhaps we should have recognized such a need. The hiring of Negro librarians has never been considered, and I doubt seriously if any move to do so will be made in the near future."

Indianapolis, which extends the same privileges to all readers in the main building and all of its branches, has also provided two splendid Negro branches and a number of deposit stations under four trained colored assistants. Though none of these workers has had her training in the Indianapolis training class, the Supervisor of Branches feels that there would be no objection to admitting a colored applicant. As the number of branches increases, trained librarians will be added, and their salaries will be dependent upon their personal qualifications.

Kansas City, too, permits colored readers to use all library facilities freely, including the Negro branch, but inasmuch as there are separate schools, Negroes have never been admitted to the training class. The Librarian of the Negro branch is white because they "have never found an efficient colored one. Have tried three—have colored assistant who has learned from experience." The librarian adds that a Negro "could never work at main or in a white branch."

Los Angeles reports that three branches have over 50 per cent Negroes, and that one of these is entirely staffed by Negroes, while a second branch has one junior assistant. Both the short two months courses and the regular library school are open to Negroes.

Cincinnati has two branch libraries located in colored communities and staffed by four full-time and two part-time assistants. The regular six months training class is open to

colored and white applicants alike, selected by competitive examination. Four branches in Detroit show considerable use by colored readers. In addition, a one-room sub-branch in the colored community house has just been opened. Although "no color line" has been drawn, there have been no applicants thus far.

#### CLASS V

#### CITIES GRANTING FULL USE OF ALL LIBRARIES

The cities in this class, for the most part, do not recognize the Negro reader as a "problem."

Boston's Negro population is neither large nor concentrated, and therefore no separate branches have existed. In the past, a few Negro women have been employed, but there is no colored assistant at present. The regular training facilities are open to all candidates, and Negroes would be placed on a par with whites in the service; but in three years there has been no qualified Negro applicant. The Librarian, however, has a "sincere" feeling that there should be another library school for the training of Negroes, particularly for service in the South."

Brooklyn's Negro population, which comes chiefly from the West Indies, is scattered and does not use the library much. The regular training facilities are open to all, but there has never been a Negro applicant.

Buffalo has disliked the idea of a Negro branch, and at present employs one assistant in the main building. However, "We have not found that mixed staffs work out well for either the staff or the service."

Negro readers use the entire library system of Cleveland quite heavily, and two colored assistants are on the staff at present. Both the apprentice course and the Library School at Western Reserve are open to Negroes, and although the latter has never had a Negro student, one member of the first faculty was a Negro. The Librarian further states that "We are anxious to give them a fair deal here, but so far the eligible candidates for positions have not measured up to the average."

Down in the far South, El Paso, Tex., permits free use of its library facilities. But the Negro population is only 1½ per cent of the

total as compared with a Mexican population of 60 per cent.

Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, San Francisco and Seattle, among other cities, have felt no need and see no future prospects for trained Negro librarians because of the lack of segregated facilities.

It would appear that in public libraries, especially in the South, there will be a need for trained assistants to take charge of the colored branches. One city in Oklahoma needs a trained person at once; two cities in Tennessee and one in Texas will want librarians this summer. A great many of the cities have been retarded in their Negro library programs by lack of money; but with the entrance of the Julius Rosenwald Fund into Southern Library development, its insistence that service be extended equally to colored and white races and the resolution of the Southeastern Library Association "that library service to Negroes should be a part of every public library program" there is every reason to believe that the demand for trained workers in the next few years will exceed the supply furnished by present training facilities.

This is said with a full realization that the greatest danger facing the profession at present is an over enthusiasm which is likely to produce the conditions existing in teaching. There are now more library schools than the opportunities warrant; but the Negro community is still untouched. The Negro reader has received nothing like the stimulation that has gone to other groups of potential library users. There is still a vast field of Negro adult education which remains unexplored simply because there is a dearth of trained colored workers. One librarian comments, "I have about come to the conclusion that we might extend the use of the library by putting a better prepared person in charge. Such a person has never seemed available."

The new library program in the South has set equal library facilities to both white and colored races as a goal. This means more than giving the Negro a building and some books and blaming him because he does not take advantage of the opportunities offered him. It means that the Negro must be subjected to the same proselytism that has characterized the spread of library service to other non-using groups. To accomplish this, trained Negro librarians in greater numbers must be provided to carry out the fuller program.

*The public library is an institution maintained to promote the general welfare and charged with responsibility to see that every citizen of the community knows about the recorded knowledge which would help him in his life and work.—JOY ELMER MORGAN.*

# Classifying, Cataloging, and Binding League of Nations Publications

By C. E. Walton

*Chief Acquisition Dept., Washington Square Library, New York University*

IT is distinctly worth while, at the beginning of any consideration of the publications of the League, to point out that the question of standardization owes its origin to the American library profession. It was our urging which prompted the World Peace Foundation to undertake, years ago, its arduous campaign looking toward the resolution of those difficulties, bibliographical and historical, which seemed to us so troublesome. Although there has been little formal research, and although there is less literature, we are nevertheless only bringing finally to the front a question long accepted as difficult; and one which, therefore, induced in many quarters long hours of labor and thought.

This paper is offered as a preliminary effort to clear away some of the underbrush. For before we can safely arrive at any sort of standard plan for handling these publications, we must realize clearly just what any standard plan involves. Many of us may have felt that the responsibility rested at Geneva; that some different form of publishing procedure might have settled the whole matter. But publishing procedure, however, and especially publishing procedure in material of this kind, has rarely been synonymous with library uniformity in treatment; and it must, of necessity, have little influence upon classification and cataloging. Many of us may have felt that a different card procedure at the Library of Congress might have avoided some of our difficulties; but here, again, it is difficult to conceive of any alternative which would have dealt effectively with either classification or binding. If we are to arrive at some sensible conclusion which shall represent library efficiency in the years to come, it seems to me that we must cease to be so troubled by a small detail here and another small detail there, however exasperating such small details may prove in their cumulative effect. There are many learned societies, now happily defunct, which can be shown to have been precisely as troublesome, yet libraries have given their publications effective treatment. Not least of the reasons may have been that we were thrown back upon broad principles, having no secretariat to whom to write.

At this point I should like also to emphasize that if we are to approach this matter of a standard plan at all, we must do so cautiously. The League of Nations has very generously released for public sale a very great quantity of advance, semi-confidential material. Much of this material relates to matters still in process of debate. Advance information we now secure, sometimes as much as six or eight months before final action; all of it is valuable source material. It is quite within the bounds of the probable that the League might discontinue this practice if and when American libraries were to become too critical.

Before we can make any further intelligent or practical contribution to the problem of standardization, there are several facts about the publications themselves and the conditions under which they appear which we must recognize. Far from the center of activity, keen as we are to press for those types of library practices which shall represent the highest degree of efficiency we can conceive, we are in our own minds, perhaps, sometimes raising questions, formulating procedures which I am afraid would be received at Geneva with less sympathy than we might desire.

That the League and its subsidiary bodies have won their maturity in an atmosphere of fluctuation and change which lend their records imperfectly well to library procedure, we are now prepared to admit. We may as well face the corollary: that such fluctuation and change is a necessary characteristic without which many types of League activity would be impossible and its publications 'useless for the purpose for which they were meant.' For the whole publishing apparatus the League has followed for nearly ten years is what one might call the "memorandum" system: as though one had lifted, on a very large scale, the inter-departmental correspondence of a great library system into print to the extent of five hundred pieces or more annually. Some are comparatively informal or even confidential; some are more elaborate; and some, even, quote statistics. With this fact clearly in mind, perhaps we can sympathize more closely with that bashfulness which initially confounded us when we were first informed certain imprints were

Paper read before the Seventeenth Annual Conference of Eastern College Librarians, Columbia University, Saturday, November 30, 1929.

<sup>1</sup>Cf. Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General of the League in *Annuaire de la Société des Nations, 1920-1927* . . . (Ottlik), *Avant-propos*, p. xi.

"never on sale." Thus the publishing scheme, as it is and must be maintained, is designed to give that wide play in authorship, form, and composition which have proved the despair of the librarian. The evidence shows that the material has been most effectively handled by organizations like the member states, or like the State Department at Washington, where a tier of filing cabinets probably thirty feet long and four drawers high, if my memory serves, holds the publications of the League. Here the controlling principle is very close subject analysis; principles of authorship with their attendant bibliographical and historical features are frankly rejected as of minor importance, precisely as they are in our office files. Here, in short, the procedure is least similar to that normally useful in a library.

The problem of applying normal library procedure at all to this mass of material was bound to be very difficult. Principles of authorship, of subject bibliography, were complicated by the youth of the League, by its frank avowal of fluctuation in both as a working principle in investigation, and by a consequent lack of suitable and easily accessible authority to which to refer to clear up obscurities. Essentially something of a dilemma must always remain. The memorandum type of publication has answered the League's purposes admirably, and library difficulties will always remain of secondary significance in the memorandum scheme of things. We cannot, in the last analysis, expect a remodelling for our benefit. We must finally standardize for library use a serial collection, if I may use the term, which is such only as we may interrupt the consummation of its intended function long enough to make it so.

The bibliographical difficulties have also an historical flavor. From the origin of the League to May, 1921, the material was issued strictly for private consumption, with the exception of the *Official Journal* and a few other general titles meant to keep the public informed. The memorandum feature was brought out by means of an internal code system of numbers. From May, 1921, to the end of 1925, a combined alphabetical and numerical document series notation was employed; what we now call the "Official distribution registry series." The gradual emergence of secretariat section designations during this period formed the authority for a rough subject classification by libraries. This classification followed the structural lines of demarcation within the League itself; and has been the basis for all subsequent attempts at arrangement or classification. It is at this time that duplication begins to appear, due largely to annexation of earlier documents to complete reports, and to the inclusion of select items in the *Official Journal*. During

this period no distinction is made between imprints on sale and those not on sale. From 1926 to 1928 a numbered public distribution registry series was added to each section designation, forming a well-defined annual series within each section, and comprising those documents released to the public. These series, however, contained at irregular intervals reports of a serial nature begun under title by many libraries during the previous period. Duplication, meantime, had increased. Beginning with 1929, we find the annual document series better defined, with fewer single page imprints (due to their inclusion in the *Official Journal*), and with the series so designated in the lower right-hand corner. Reports still appear within the document series, however; and there is still considerable duplication.

We have at present, then, eighteen annual series of documents divided by broad subject. It does not seem to me that this situation represents a very great lack of logic. While for library purposes a simpler system would unquestionably cause less trouble, we must nevertheless realize that to urge any very radical change would be in effect to urge a substitution. There is already an entirely practical foundation upon which to build.

Since no plan is perfect, there are objections which might be urged. But it seems to me that they are mostly boiled down to three, remedial action on which would greatly improve matters. The lack of adequate bibliographies constitutes the most serious problem, a lack particularly unfortunate for the earlier periods. We are discovering, in the second place, as we put our files in order, that considerable early material is out of print. Third, the inclusion of important minutes and reports in the annual distribution numbering, when an increasing number of libraries is finding it most helpful to handle them under title, creates the necessity for much cross-referring.

With these three difficulties in mind, we may profitably ask what direct action we may expect from the League within the near future. We are fortunately aided by the recent release of Dr. Sevensma's *Short Guide to League Publications*, which may be considered the League's official position on the question of treatment. The division is by form, first into periodical and non-periodical publications. Periodical publications are divided into: first, twelve general titles as continuous and regular; second, three of the ten series within the documents of the Economic and Financial Section and the pamphlets of the Information Section as continuous and irregular; and third, the four yearbooks. Non-periodical publications are to be arranged by the public distribution registry series numbering since



1926: in chronological order for previous years: and title pages and indexes are to be supplied from 1930 onward for "each category of documents placed on sale."<sup>2</sup> The *Short Guide* . . . is hopeful on other lines. Next year the early out of print volumes of the *Official Journal* are to be reprinted. Furthermore, the list under continuous and irregular inspires us to hope that eventually it may be extended to include all imprints of the League which are continuous and irregular, which may then be dropped from the distribution numbering and placed upon the same footing as the periodicals proper.

Before we can face intelligently the question of a standard plan, there is another phase of the situation which demands our attention. We must realize that we owe a duty to the past as well as to the future practice of American college and university libraries. We would stand, I fear, as over-theoretical should we try to capture what Emerson called "deceptive simplicity." In order to find out what had been done, I wrote to those of the college and university libraries with whose methods I was unfamiliar. Included in the list were all such institutions subscribing to the global service as they were listed in the spring of this year. I am now informed of the practice in thirty-seven libraries out of fifty-five, a total of 67 per cent.<sup>3</sup> To a brief tabulation of that information I now proceed.

In seven cases libraries report files less than half complete, with deficiencies chiefly in the early period from 1920 to 1924. In thirty cases files are approximately 85 per cent complete. Those libraries with files less than half complete remain, naturally, undecided as to procedure, although, in five cases out of seven, series within the documents have been isolated by title for temporary binding in two and permanent binding in three.

In the thirty libraries having fairly complete files, two are still undecided and beyond isolating for treatment a few general titles, have done nothing. In the remaining twenty-eight cases, fifteen have disregarded the public distribution numbering, although from the fifteen, three follow a subject arrangement which duplicates it. Seven have scattered the material, while eight keep it together as a collection.

<sup>2</sup>League of Nations. *Short Guide to League Publications*. [Geneva, 1929]. p. 16. (Distributed in roneo.)

<sup>3</sup>These libraries are the following: Stanford, Univ. of Cal., Univ. of Cal. Southern Branch, Univ. of Southern Cal., Wesleyan, Yale, Univ. of Chicago, Univ. of Ill., Indiana Univ., Johns Hopkins, Amherst, Harvard, Harvard Law, Mt. Holyoke, Univ. of Mich., Univ. of Mich. Law, Univ. of Minn., Univ. of Missouri, Dartmouth, Princeton, Rutgers, Columbia, New York Univ., Skidmore, Univ. of Rochester, Vassar, Univ. of N. Carolina, Ohio State Univ., Reed, Univ. of Oregon, Penn. State, Swarthmore, Univ. of Penn., Univ. of Pittsburgh, Brown, Univ. of Texas, and Southern Methodist Univ.

In four cases from the eight, a classification special to the library concerned has been followed. In the remaining four such a special classification is still in doubt or in some stage of progress. Twelve of the fifteen bind series within the documents by title, the total number of series including general titles in the case of the University of Michigan being eighty-two. In ten cases out of fifteen the treatment is expected to be permanent. Three libraries only from the fifteen have attempted files of Assembly and Council documents by those numbers, and only in two permanently.

Thirteen out of twenty-eight having fairly complete files have followed the public distribution numbering. In five cases the treatment is expected to be permanent, and some attempt is being made to bring the earlier material into harmony with the later, usually by assigning section numbers. In all thirteen cases, the material is kept together as a collection. Six have bound series within the documents by title, the total of such series in the case of New York University being sixty-four.

From the thirty-seven libraries reporting, sixteen, or 43 per cent, have adopted permanent methods of treatment, either by subject primarily, as in ten, or by form primarily, as in six. Twenty-one libraries from the 37 or 56 per cent have series within the documents bound by title.

The statistical study, as a whole, has proved difficult of interpretation from a comparative standpoint, because no two libraries happened to be at the same stage in working out their problems. In general, a well-defined tendency is shown to maintain the material as a collection, twenty-one libraries, or 56 per cent, reporting such procedure. Subject classification, founded on the structure of the League, is characteristic of those libraries which came to an early decision as to treatment. There is also a tendency on the part of those libraries to scatter the material throughout the classification, possibly in order to avoid the duty of compiling an extension which would of necessity have to fall back upon arbitrary assignment very largely for the integration of the whole collection. Libraries which do not scatter have shown a decided tendency, particularly in recent years, to attempt some classification by form, following the section designations and the public distribution numbers. Subject classification, however, where the material has been kept together, is practically identical to the newer method by form. In fact, the section numbering did little save convert into series subject categories already sanctified by usage. The categories were taken over from the structure of the Secretariat, of course; and are always found in any subject classification in one

order or another. Within these subject heads some difference of arrangement occurs in the older schemes contrived before the public distribution numbering appeared. Extensive subject classifications are in use as worked out at Johns Hopkins University by Dr. Mattern at the World Peace Foundation Library, as worked out by Mr. Myers and Miss Carroll, and at Princeton University, as worked out by Mr. Gerould. A very comprehensive subject classification for the collection has also been worked out for Dewey, using 341.1, by Miss Clower of Southern Methodist University. Johns Hopkins extends the Library of Congress scheme at JX5811-5870, following International Law. Princeton extends the Richardson Classification very minutely. The World Peace Foundation extends the Brussels International.

The form treatment is, in a sense, a gradual growth from the older method, prompted, as it has been from time to time, by direct action from the League. There is no tremendous difference between the two. Most libraries adopting a subject arrangement have found the numbered series a help in collation; and most libraries using a form arrangement have found the subject similarly helpful. On the whole, the last five years has seen a steady increase in the degree of responsibility which the League was willing to bear in order to insure a series of publications effectively useful in libraries. The proposed changes for 1930 and the following years make to a great degree official the arrangement by form already in process of emergence from our own study. The most extensive study of the treatment by form, so far as I know, is that which I presented at the Washington Conference this year, now contained in the Proceedings of the Catalog Section.<sup>4</sup> It was a great satisfaction to find that the League had followed the same fundamental procedure when the *Short Guide* . . . appeared some months later. The method by form has since been adopted at the University of North Carolina and at the University of Illinois.

While there are, of course, minor differences here and there in the procedures of different libraries, and while, also, most have shown a commendable caution in accepting any permanent procedure, yet the central impression from a careful study of the reports is one of slow and independent movement in the same general direction.

With this brief summary of pertinent facts in the embryology of the publications them-

selves, and with regard to the practices of American college and university libraries thereon, it seems to me that this conference is now in a position to consider the matter of a standard plan for classifying, cataloging, and binding. As a preliminary to such consideration, there are certain aspects of the present publishing scheme which I should like to point out as worth attention. In the first place, there seems little doubt but that the material should be maintained as a collection. Fifty-six per cent of libraries handling the material so maintain it, and at least one other is in process of revising its method in order to do so. For a collection so large as this would be, a group of general serials, selective or explanatory in intent, would be desirable. This we have. If this general group were followed by a series of subject groups, presenting by distribution numbers or by title or by both important source material, I should judge this not a bad idea. This we have. Thus, as to physical arrangement, which to some degree presupposes binding policy, we already have some features which have been already largely standardized in practice.

With regard to classification, the structure of the Secretariat must certainly be set up as a skeleton on which to build. An extension of Dewey exists at Southern Methodist University, of the Richardson Classification at Princeton University, of the Brussels International at the World Peace Foundation Library, and two of the Library of Congress Classification: one at Johns Hopkins University and one at New York University. Of all these extensions, that of Richardson is least in accord with the physical structure of the League. All the others are substantially in agreement upon their general principles.

With regard to cataloging, libraries have been very reticent on the efficiency of the Library of Congress special catalog. I have long felt that their special unit, while admirable in many ways, was rather more elaborate than experience has shown to be necessary. There seems also in such a special procedure a tacit admission that our usual cataloging principles have broken down, to which some would object. I suppose the most direct criticism of the Library of Congress cards for League material lies in their frequent ambiguity on the question of real authorship; yet on this point we must remember that the truth about authorship is often very hard to discover, even in Geneva; and that, when in doubt, it has seemed best to err on the side of too much information rather than too little. Some of the difficulties on the question of authorship can be cleared up by the League cards, recently begun, but they vary widely in minor particulars, not

<sup>4</sup>American Library Association. Proceedings of the Catalog Section, including annexes and a directory of Catalog Section members: Washington, D. C. Conference, May 13-18, 1929. Chicago, Catalog Section, A. L. A., 1929. pp. 70-86.

only from the Library of Congress cards but also frequently from what we have come to regard as standard practice. Ottlik, in his *Annuaire* . . . presents a very complete list of all commissions and special bodies which have functioned under the League's auspices. I am inclined to think the individual library would do better to take what information and authority they find and to proceed, rather than to wait for any pronouncement from some higher source.

A possible suggestion for standardized cataloging is offered in our experiment at New York University. The four divisions of the Library of Congress catalog for League publications are: title, author, topic, and document number. We are trying to work out a plan to copy U. S. Government practice for entries in the public catalog in an endeavor to eliminate the special unit idea. A possible notable improvement, I feel, will be the principle of elision, by which we may enter directly under the League bodies several times, dependent on other bodies, reserving, however, the full entry with notes for the official catalog. We hope to be able to transfer the title and topical sections to their proper places in the dictionary catalog, adding as general subject-heads, but very judiciously, those topics at present unrepresented in the Library of Congress list. There seems no way, in the absence of a competent document index, to avoid the document number section in the public catalog; but it should properly be regarded as a temporary device to serve only until such an index appears.

In turning this question over for discussion, I should like to ask a question. By a standard plan, do we mean a uniform plan, or do we mean a simple plan? If a uniform plan, we have it now, as I have been at some pains to point out, conditional only upon the necessity for the proper study to apprehend it. We must dig some features of it out from a mass of bibliographical detail, but that this can be done, the student of European documentation knows; that it has been done, the experience of many American libraries shows. The situation here has been duplicated, in not unfamiliar fashion, in the publications of the British Historical Manuscripts Commission, and in the publications of the French Ministry of the Interior. If we mean by a standard plan a simple plan, then I see nothing to do,

in view of the facts herein presented, except to go back to the beginning and to reopen negotiations with the League. If it takes as long to convince Geneva now as it did on the question of the public distribution numbers, many of us will cease to be interested by the time the question is settled. We shall, furthermore, if we are successful, have importuned a change which will throw out of whack at least 43 per cent of the collections in American college and university libraries, assuming that nothing further is done by the others in the meantime.

I am sure this will seem a very dreadful situation indeed. From some years of study in this field I am convinced, however, that if we will be very careful to inform ourselves thoroughly first and to be not too radical in what we are willing officially to petition; and, above all, if we will recognize candidly the many purposes the material must serve, we may gain much from an official and formal resolution to the League. I am inclined personally to favor action on the three difficulties of which I spoke before. Concerning the lack of bibliographies, I understand that the sections of the Secretariat have thought more than once of undertaking such lists from the beginning of their publishing periods to date. Why cannot we signify the help we should surely find them to be? Again, a reprint program is already planned for the *Official Journal* for next year. Why cannot we ask for the reprinting of certain other badly needed items such as the first sixty-one *Epidemiological Reports*, the reprinting to be distributed over whatever period of years is necessary? And, finally, why may not we ask that the list of continuous and irregular titles appearing in the *Short Guide to League Publications* be extended to include all such items appearing within the documents, and that these items be dropped from the distribution numbering and placed upon the same footing as the periodicals proper? Thus we place ourselves in the light of supporting projects either already begun or suggested by the League from within, and thus we avoid the rather dismal connotations of attempting to "bring pressure to bear."

As I have already pointed out, improvement in the past in the machinery of the League's publishing has been secured slowly, one small point at a time. This, I am personally convinced, is the only safe way to proceed under the circumstances without grave danger of upsetting the whole apperçut.

<sup>1</sup>*Annuaire de la Société des Nations, 1920-1927; préparé sous la direction de Georges Ottlik. Lausanne et Genève, Librairie Payot et Cie, n.d.*

*The better part of every man's education is that which he gives himself, and it is for this that a good library should furnish the opportunity and the means.*—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

February 15, 1930

## Editorial Forum

A DECIDED advance is being made in our own time in the ethical standards of professions and industries, reviving in the latter case the spirit of the ancient trade guilds. A code of ethics for the library profession has long been discussed and has at last been reported by the committee of which Miss Josephine Rathbone is chairman, and it should be carefully studied by every member of the library profession, not excluding library trustees or the apprentice beginning lifework in the library field. Indeed, it would be well if the code of ethics, in relation to the staff, should be read at staff meetings as often as every three months, and to considerable extent made the text for discussion at staff meetings. The advice given is throughout sound and wholesome and should help to raise the dignity of library service into that of a profession of the highest rank.

MUCH INTEREST has been awakened in library circles by the introduction in Congress of a bill sponsored by Representative Ross A. Collins of Mississippi to purchase from Doctor Vollbehr the 3000 incunabula which he brought to this country originally for exhibition in Chicago and which were later exhibited at the National Arts Club. The purchase price named in the bill was \$1,500,000, which is said to be not more than half the value of the collection as estimated by experts in Fifteenth Century productions. The Librarian of Congress, however, has expressed his feeling that the government should not be asked to appropriate such a sum for this purpose, as lesser sums such as Congress has liberally appropriated for the administration and collections of the library can be made more directly of use in service for Congress and the people than even the most valuable collection in this field, much as it is to be desired that the Library of Congress, which is not strong in such books, should have a better representation of them. It cannot be hoped, of course, that the Library of Congress could rival the older historic libraries in the possession of books which they have accumulated for centuries, but a representative collection is cer-

tainly to be desired. Especially desirable would be the vellum copy of the Gutenberg *Bible*, of which the other two vellum copies are in the possession respectively of the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale, so that this third copy would find its proper place in our national library. This *Bible*, also in possession of Doctor Vollbehr but not numbered among the 3000, was purchased, it is said, at a cost somewhat above \$300,000 and could be had for that price, but again the Librarian of Congress does not feel that a purchase of this sort should be made out of the people's money by act of Congress. It is greatly to be desired that some multi-millionaire, whose sufficing generosity matches his wealth, would present such a gift to the nation, and this would indeed be the most distinguished gift possible and one of the best personal memorials.

WE WERE not guilty of the virtue of understatement in speaking of the hoped-for million-dollar endowment for the A. L. A. from the Carnegie Corporation conditioned upon the raising of another million from private sources as a promise of the Corporation. While it is understood that such a generous grant would probably be forthcoming, the trustees of the fund have not acted in the matter, and there has been no actual pledge or promise, but only an intimation of the likelihood of a grant under the given circumstances. In seeking private endowments, the Indianapolis Public Library some time since prepared a brief list of generousities to libraries in this wise as an effective means of stimulating such donations. It has been suggested that libraries, generally quite willing to receive endowments, would be helped by reason of an adequate list which could be compiled if each library having endowments would send a list of the date, amount, special purpose and name of donor of the several funds which the library has thus acquired. We should be glad to compile and give space to such a list in *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and this might have a further usefulness in convincing municipal authorities which support libraries that, if they make liberal appropriations for maintenance and, if they keep "hands off" the administration by trustees and librarians, they would better induce private endowments and thus benefit their libraries and the public, who are the owners of the libraries.

LAST YEAR at the annual luncheon of the National Association of Book Publishers Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick stressed the point that public libraries daily advise readers to buy books, tell-

ing them what they ought to buy and where to buy it. That public libraries are acting as agents of the book trade was emphasized throughout the address. It is interesting to note that Joseph L. Lippincott, retiring president of the Association and president of the J. B. Lippincott Publishing Company, in his presidential address at the business meeting this year brought out the same point. He stated that more and more the best in literature seems to find its way to the public through the channel of public libraries, and that librarians are in many communities veritable guide posts to reading. "In fact," states Mr. Lippincott, "the libraries are greatly instrumental in keeping alive the standard books in all lines of reading. Many might otherwise go out of print." The National Association in its promotion report indicates the widespread and growing cooperation of public libraries, school libraries and others in the development of book reading and book purchasing and our own reports from the library field indicate an alert interest in the business of helping people select books. Both publishers and librarians should welcome this spirit of active bookstore cooperation with public libraries, for there is no doubt that libraries are good outlets not only for current books but for older books of enduring value.



IT is a wise act of the American Federation of Labor to prepare a compilation on unemployment, admirable for library use, which represents the views and practices of the trade unions in providing against this misfortune of workingmen. The volume is introduced by President William Green, one of the ablest of Labor leaders, who succeeded Samuel Gompers and has brought to the post a responsible sense and fair-sided view of his mission as the highest Labor executive. Every library, whether urban or rural, and whether or not this problem exists in its territory, should not fail to place this book on its shelves.



THE EFFORT of Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood to obtain a permanent endowment for the Boone Library School, founded by her and now an integral part of the Central China University of Wuchang, capital of the inland Province of Hupeh, deserves the interest not only of all librarians but of all who are interested in seeing China assimilate as much of our Western culture as is good for her. China has always been the land of the scholar, and the printed book was familiar there for centuries before we had it in the West. We have made some progress in systematizing its stor-

age and in making it available to readers, and the efforts of our enthusiastic Chinese pupils to make use of our methods should have our assistance and encouragement in every respect in which we are able to give it. A. E. B.

## Library Chat

THORVALD SOLBERG, who has been Register of Copyrights ever since the creation of that office in 1897 and whose bibliographical and library relations make him an eminent member of the library profession, absents himself from the Copyright Office for a ten weeks' vacation after spending 361 days at work in it during the past year, every day except one Sunday, Thanksgiving Day and two days at Christmas. This is a remarkable record for a man in his seventy-eighth year, continued for two-year periods ever since the usual retiring age of seventy because of his combination of the experience of age with the vigor of youth. Despite personal stresses which the year brought to him, Mr. Solberg also added to his office work the rounding up of his remarkable bibliography of the Balearic Islands, which forms the latest contribution of the Bibliographical Society of America to its series of publications, an achievement of very notable character.

THAT librarians are not the only QUESTIONNAIRE SUFFERERS is proven by the current number of *The Research Bulletin of the National Education Association*, devoted entirely to the problem. The case against the Questionnaire and the case for it are well presented, illustrations of two types of administrators (the one who answers questionnaires and the one who does not bother with them) are given, and though the criminals at the court of justice are school superintendents and teachers, librarians will sense a kindred spirit as they read the following questions on the cover:

### THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Have you dispatched a carefully prepared questionnaire, asking for significant data?

Has this questionnaire gone to a group of persons who ordinarily treat you with courtesy and respect?

Has your questionnaire been thrown into the waste basket with the others—good, bad and indifferent—which roam the country unrestrained?

Or

Have you neglected pressing duties, and burned midnight oil while you answered questionnaires?

Have you anathematized questionnaire-makers and all their works?

Have you purchased a large waste basket and resolved to answer no more questionnaires, question blanks, check lists, inquiries, or data sheets?

If you have done any or all of these things—this "Bulletin" is for you.

## Librarian Authors

**W**ILHELMINA HARPER was born in Farmington, Me., the daughter of the assistant principal of the State Normal School. During her school years a literary profession was not her "chosen profession"; her aim then was to become a teacher of physical education. She was always more fond of athletics than anything else, and was captain of the champion girls' basket ball team of the Flushing, N. Y., High School. Finally she chose a library career and took two special courses in story telling at Teachers College (Columbia University), special courses in literature at New York University, and special courses in children's work in the New York State Library at Albany. Her first appointment was as children's librarian in one of the branches of the Queens Borough Library system of Greater New York at the time when the library was under the administration of Jessie Fremont Hume. For ten years she was with the Queens Borough Public Library as a children's librarian, helping to develop children's work in the fast-growing branches, conducting story hours, giving talks in public schools, instructing classes in the use of the library, organizing clubs for boys and girls, and as a branch librarian. She resigned to enter war work and was first assistant at the Pelham Bay, N. Y., Naval Training Station until she went overseas to Brest, France, as library organizer for the Y. M. C. A., and later as assistant to Edward C. Carter, director of Y. M. C. A. overseas service.

Upon her return to the United States she went to California and was the first county children's librarian to be appointed in the State. For six years she was supervisor and organizer of children's work in Kern County Free

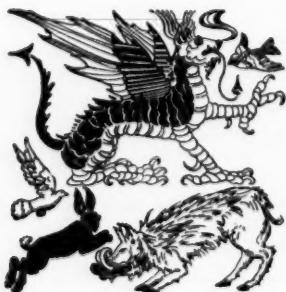


Library at Bakersfield, Cal., but resigned to become consulting children's librarian in an independent capacity, with headquarters at Palo Alto. She has been instructor in children's literature at the University of California Library School, at the Riverside Library School, and at the San Jose Teachers College.

Her literary career started some years ago in the Queens Borough Public Library. With a weekly story hour of some two hundred children, it was necessary for her to have quite a story list always at hand, so she compiled her favorites for her own use. The head of the Branch in which she was conducting stories thought this compilation good enough to send to a publisher, so she risked it, and the collection was published by the Century Company under the title of *Story Hour Favorites*. The next venture was during war times, when she compiled some favorites of sailors. This book, *Off Duty: A Dozen Yarns for Soldiers and Sailors*, was also published by Century. Since going to California she has compiled the following children's stories: *Fillmore Folk Tales* (Harcourt Brace); *Stowaway and Other Stories for Boys* (Little, Brown); *The Girl of Tiptop and Other Stories* (Little, Brown); and *Pleasant Pathways, Winding Roads, Far Away Hills, Heights and Highways*, a series of four school readers published by Macmillan. She now has in the process of publication *A Little Book of Necessary Ballads* (Harper).

Her work at the present time is that of consulting children's librarian. She assists libraries who have no children's librarian in the further development of children's work, chiefly in an advisory capacity regarding suitable children's books.

### THE DRAGON'S STRENGTH



From "Fillmore Folk Tales," a selection of stories from "The Mighty Mikado" and "The Laughing Prince," published by Harcourt, Brace

*The Story of the Youngest Prince Who Killed the Sparrow*



# Through the Looking Glass

A Monthly Review of Children's Books  
and Reading

By Helen Martin

Library Work With Children, Western Reserve University School of Library Science.



**B**IOGRAPHY during the last few years has suddenly captivated the adult public, but the child from time immemorial has been a hero worshipper. This year for his pleasure four biographies have appeared, which, taken together, epitomize the American "stream of history."

The colonists had just been galvanized into action by the famous words of Patrick Henry, when there stepped forth a young surveyor, George Rogers Clark, who added vast regions to the country but whose patriotic service was unrecognized by the mistress of his dreams—the nation. Lowell Thomas, in *The Hero of Vincennes*, has produced a tale as absorbing as fiction, which will stimulate greatly on the part of the twelve-year-old further browsing in the biographical field. Against a background of forest trails, moccasined Indians, brilliant red British uniforms and dark robes of the French fathers stands the figure of Clark, leading by sheer force of will his men, ragged and hungry, in that military coup d'état—the capture of Vincennes. The author has increased the reality of the narrative by a judicious selection of extracts from journals, letters and documents and with a fair-minded chapter on the vanishing race, the Indian.

From Clark's uncharted wilderness, later known as Kentucky and Tennessee, came the seventh President of the United States. With her usual excellent grasp of things historical, Helen Nicolay has added another fine portrait in *Andrew Jackson, the Fighting President*. Many difficulties, both personal and political, arise when presenting such a stormy character as "Old Hickory's" for children, but these have been handled adroitly without distortion of facts and without sensationalism. The description of his tragic childhood and youth explains with artistic subtlety the reasons for Jackson's impetuous actions. To his ability the author pays this tribute: "He had a great heart, great energy, great power of wrath and scorn, all of which he gave unstintingly to the service of the country he loved."

## Interesting Personalities

"Praise we therefore famous men,"

And, let who'd succeed them,

Know they'll, too, be famous when

A little child shall read them.

—Wolfe—Cursory Rhymes.

Twenty years after the death of Jackson, in the midst of the harrowing days of the Civil War, Henry Ford, whose mechanical ability was to change the color of the American scene, was born. Simonds, in the book *Henry Ford, Motor Genius*, has accomplished a difficult thing, the portrayal of an interesting character, around whom is woven the evolution of the automobile industry. Like a tale of romance reads the rise of Ford, who in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties fulfilled his boyhood dream by proving the practicability of "horseless carriages." The biography, written in a popular style, simple enough for the mechanically minded fifth-grader, concludes with a description of a trip through the Ford factory and an exposition of the famous engine. The many halftones are supplemented by a large number of photographs of the factory and famous trade school. Even if at times the text seems somewhat overloaded with figures and dollar signs, still these help materially in visualizing the immensity of the schemes of this industrial wizard.

The new land of democracy in the twentieth century and the old land of tradition are skillfully fused by Mirza in his autobiography, *Myself When Young*, written with a simplicity and charm reminiscent of the Oriental epics. The book might be classed as travel, for there is much of the magic country of Persia, the customs, people and neighbors, the Kurds. In reality, however, these serve merely as a background for the story of an alert, sensitive village lad, who finally leaves the home of his fathers and travels to the land of opportunity, the New World. Sketched with him are his family, the patriarchal grandfather, the gentle mother, the understanding father; and finally, the friends of the strange, adopted country. Like designs in rare old Persian rugs are the simple illustrations of the artist, Nadejen.

Cuts, at top of page, of the "White Knight sliding down the paker" are taken by permission from the Tenniel edition of *Through the Looking Glass* published by Macmillan Co.

For Bibliography of books reviewed see p. 176.



## Suggested Code of Library Ethics

THE LIBRARY as an institution exists for the benefit of a given constituency. This may be the nation, a state, a county, a municipality, a school or college, a special field of research, industry or commerce, or some more limited group.

Libraries differ so widely in size, type of constituents, support and character of work that a code of ethics would have to be excessively detailed to apply to all situations, but certain fundamental principles may be laid down that are generally applicable.

The library's obligations relate to such collection, organization and administration of printed material or other records as will give the best possible service to its constituents. The human factors in this service are: The trustees or other governing body or agency; the librarian; the staff; the people whom the library serves.

### A. GOVERNING BODIES.

These may be the Board of Trustees or city officials (on whom the responsibility rests) of public or semi-public libraries; the library board or committee of college or university trustees or faculty; Board of Education or a committee thereof for school libraries or for public libraries organized under school law; officer or committee or department of a business corporation.

#### 1. Functions:

The functions of a governing body are usually prescribed by law but generally include:

The representation of the constituency for which the library exists.

The determination of the policies of the library in its service and relation to its constituency.

The exercise or delegation of the appointing and removing power.

The administration (sometimes the raising) of the funds for the support of the library.

Responsibility for the economic, social and physical well-being of the staff, including a retirement system which is needed for the good of the service as well as of the individual.

Trustees of tax-supported public libraries, remembering that they are representatives of the whole community, should be careful not to ask special privileges for themselves or their families. The Board

of Trustees should recognize that the librarian, as its executive, should attend the meetings of the board in order to be fully informed as to its desires and purposes and to aid in the formulation of its policies.

#### 2. Appointments:

The appointing power in any institution should be definitely vested in some one board, committee or person. The appointee should not consider an appointment as final unless made by the agency or person in whom that authority is lodged.

Appointments should be made for fitness only; no merely personal consideration should enter into the selection of the personnel of any library; conversely, no librarian should accept an appointment however attractive unless he believes that he has the ability, the training and the experience needed for ultimate success in that position, and no one should continue to hold a position unless he finds himself qualified to meet all its requirements.

#### 3. Tenure:

Having accepted a position in a library, the appointee incurs certain definite obligations—

To remain long enough to repay the library for the expenditure of time and money incident to the period of adjustment. This length of time differs in different positions, but is seldom less than a year.

To remain long enough to accomplish definite results in work undertaken.

Unless a larger opportunity offers, it is best to remain in a position as long as one is able to do creative or effective work, or to get satisfaction from the work; otherwise it is probable that one's usefulness in that position is at an end.

#### 4. Resignations:

Resignations should be made in writing to the authority from which the appointment came with due notification to the immediate supervisor. Adequate time should be given before the resignation takes effect for the work to be put into shape; for the appointment and, when practicable, the initiation of a successor.

#### 5. Recommendations:

Trustees and librarians are sometimes dependent for information about candidates on recommendation from trustees, librarians, library schools, and other employment agencies. Recommendations should present a fair statement of the strong and weak points of the candidate.

Presented at the first council session at A. L. A. Midwinter meeting by Josephine A. Rathbone, chairman of committee which prepared the code.

## B. LIBRARIAN (or chief administrative officer).

The librarian is the executive officer for the governing body of the library. The position of librarian involves a threefold relation:

1. To the trustees or governing body.
2. To the constituents of the library.
3. To the staff.

1. *In Relation to the Board of Trustees, the Librarian:*

Should make a loyal effort to carry out its policies.

Should make regular and systematic reports upon the work accomplished.

Should initiate plans for improvement of the service of the library.

Should act as liaison officer between the trustees and staff, interpreting each to the other and establishing, where possible, friendly relations between them.

2. *Librarian and Constituency:*

The librarian represents the library—book power and book service—and should so represent it as to win recognition for the institution rather than credit for the individual.

The librarian has a further obligation to the community or constituency which the library serves and should, as representative of the library (with due respect to other duties), take part in the life and activities of the community or constituency.

As representative of the library, the librarian and the staff should feel an obligation to maintain in personal conduct the dignity of the position and take care not to offend against the standards of decorum that prevail in that community or constituency.

The librarian, representing the governing body, should see that the library serves impartially all individuals, groups and elements that make up its constituency. In the case of the public library as a non-partisan institution, the books purchased should represent all phases of opinion and interest rather than the personal tastes of librarian or board members. In an official capacity, the librarian and members of the staff should not express personal opinions on controversial questions, as political, religious, or economic issues, especially those of a local nature.

3. *Librarian and Staff:*

The relations of the librarian to the staff within the library should be impersonal and absolutely impartial. The librarian owes to the members of the staff:

Stimulus to growth, to the exercise of the creative impulse, to the development of initiative and of a professional spirit.

Constructive criticism.

Freedom to achieve results and credit for such achievement.

Respect for the authority delegated to the staff.

Friendliness of attitude.

Justice in decision.

Opportunity for professional and economic advancement within that institution or some other.

An interpretation of the policy and aims of the institution and of their relation, responsibility and loyalty to it.

Encouragement of reasonable suggestions and criticisms for the improvement of the service.

## C. THE STAFF.

1. *Loyalty:*

Loyalty to the institution is the primary duty of all members of the staff.

Loyalty involves, in part, submergence of the individual to the institution. Such manifestations of egoism as criticism of the library or librarian outside, or the claiming of individual credit for work done as a staff member when credit should belong to the institution, are examples of disloyalty. Constructive criticism offered to the proper authority should not be considered disloyalty and should be encouraged.

Good health is a prerequisite of good service and involves the right use of free time, so that a proper balance is maintained between work, recreation and rest.

The atmosphere of the library is disturbed unless the workers preserve harmony and a spirit of cooperation among themselves; hence the staff relations, while impersonal within the building, should be friendly. Envy, jealousy, or gossip should have no place in a library staff. The staff should refrain from discussion of personal affairs in the library or from attention to personal business in library time.

2. *Relations to the Public:*

The members of the staff are the interpreters of the library to the public, and its service may be materially helped or harmed by their individual contacts.

The staff owes impartial, courteous service to all persons using the library. Among the patrons entitled to use the library, no distinctions of race, color, creed or condition should influence the attitude of the staff, and no favoritism should be tolerated. On the other hand, a cold officialism is to be avoided and a cordial attitude which welcomes approach should be manifested by those in direct contact with the public.

3. *Department Heads:*

Heads of departments should consider their departments in relation to the institution as a whole and never magnify unduly

the importance of their own part.

Understanding and cooperation between departments is essential to the efficiency of the library's service to the community.

The heads of departments bear much the same relation to those under them that the librarian does to the library staff as a whole, and have on a smaller scale the same duties and responsibilities.

#### 4. Assistants:

Assistants are an integral part of the institution as a whole, and their suggestions for the improvement of the service should be encouraged. These suggestions should be made to the immediate superior. If differences of opinion concerning the work arise between assistants in a department, the matter in question should be taken to the head of the department for adjustment. If an assistant is critical of the policy of the department, or feels that she has been unfairly dealt with, she should first discuss the matter with the head. If unable to obtain satisfaction, she may then appeal to the next higher authority. Constructive criticism or correction by responsible heads is necessary to the efficiency of any service and should be accepted by assistants without personal resentment.

The advancement of assistants should

come as the result of the recommendation of heads of departments or of the librarian. Assistants should never use outside relationships to obtain a position or promotion.

The relation of staff members to the non-professional group of workers, as janitors and pages, should be strictly impersonal. Personal favors should never be asked. Their work should be directed by those assigned to the duty, and never interfered with by other staff members.

#### D. LIBRARY PROFESSION.

All libraries and all librarians have a duty not only to their constituents but to the profession as a whole, or to some division of it, because cooperation between libraries and librarians makes for better service to the constituents of every library. This duty involves membership and activity in one or more professional organizations, subscription to and the reading of professional literature, interchange of ideas and, as far as possible, of material.

While these principles may not cover every case that may arise, we believe that if applied intelligently they would make for harmony in staff relations and for the general good of the service.

### Report of New Jersey Library Commission

THE REPORT of the New Jersey Public Library Commission shows that New Jersey now has ten county libraries: Burlington, Morris, Camden, Monmouth, Cape May, Ocean, Atlantic, Hunterdon, Mercer and Somerset counties. These county libraries circulated through their stations last year an aggregate of 2,500,000 books. It is the policy of the New Jersey Public Library Commission to establish one county library a year, as the State has only twenty-one counties, and Hudson County is entirely urban and therefore does not need a county library. This will enable them to finish this work in ten years and to give each county State aid, which makes good service possible. In addition to establishing a new county library in Somerset County this past year, new municipal libraries were established in Haworth, Roselle Park, Metuchen and Piscataway Township. Association libraries have been established in sixteen communities. These association libraries will in time become municipal libraries. High school library work has progressed to the extent that 156 high schools now have libraries with libra-

rians giving at least the minimum time required in Certain's specifications. Of these librarians, 78 have a minimum of 210 hours of library training in addition to a college degree and 52 are full-time librarians. The Commission itself has sent out 234,320 books. During the last ten years the amount appropriated for libraries in the State of New Jersey has tripled and the circulation of books has increased by over 5,000,000. The graded summer school, for which certificate is given, has been accredited by the American Library Association, and thereby placed upon a permanent footing. Since the beginning of Summer School courses in New Jersey there has been an attendance of 1098 pupils, and four-fifths of the small libraries in the State have librarians trained in this school.

### Bain Memorial Tablet

THERE WILL BE a memorial tablet in the Reference Building of the Toronto Public Library to the memory of Dr. James Bain, who was the first Chief Librarian of Toronto, 1883-1908, and whose special interest was the Reference Division.



## List of New Books

### *As An Aid To Book Selection In Hospital Libraries*

Compiled by The Library Section, Medical Service, U. S. Veterans' Bureau  
May-November, 1929

Aldrich, Darragh. *Peter Good for Nothing*. Macmillan. \$2.

A story of the Minnesota logging camps with enough complications and healthy, outdoor atmosphere to offset the insipidity of its romance.

Andrews, R. C. *Ends of the Earth*. Putnam. \$4.50.

The hazards of hunting whales and heading expeditions to little-known lands told informally with all the joy and enthusiasm experienced by the author in carrying out assignments of the American Museum of Natural History.

Babson, R. W. *Storing up Triple Reserves*. Macmillan. \$2.

The three sections of the book deal with problems that all men must face—how to store up reserves of money, health, and spiritual power. (Book Review Digest.)

Bartlett, Lanier and V. S. *Adios, Morrow*. \$2.50.

The scion of an old Spanish family in California attempts to avenge the wrongs perpetrated by "gringos" after the Mexican War. Good love story and stirring adventure.

Biggers, E. D. *Black Camel*. Bobbs. \$2.

A mystery story of Honolulu and the motion-picture world. The numerous baffling clues are adroitly handled by Charlie Chan, the bland Chinese detective.

Brown, R. W. *Lonely Americans*. Coward-McCann. \$3.50.

Studies of eight uniquely distinguished Americans, necessarily isolated by their rare quality: Whistler, C. W. Eliot, Edward MacDowell, George Bellows, C. E. Norton, Raphael Pumpelly, Emily Dickinson, Abraham Lincoln. Hospital readers of a more thoughtful turn may find a comforting parallel to their own enforced isolation in these notable lives.

Burnham, J. B. *Rim of Mystery*. Putnam. \$3.50.

An engaging travel narrative of strange places, people, and conditions encountered on a search for mountain sheep in Siberian Asia. The author sums up the lure of such adventure with the words: "You who love new country will understand; life is too short to explain to the others." Although approved for all hospitals, it is advisable for librarians to read the book before circulating it, particularly to neuropsychiatric patients.

Cantor, Eddie. *My Life Is in Your Hands*. Harper. \$3.

A popular comedian's autobiography, written with artless unreserve and light-hearted humor. Its glimpses behind the theatrical scenes and of stage and other celebrities of the day will entertain.

Chase, Stuart. *Men and Machines*. Macmillan. \$2.50.

A unique study of machines and their influence on human life in the past, present and future. Written in the entertaining non-technical manner which made "Your Money's Worth," by this author, a popular seller, the book will appeal to men with business experience.

Christie, Agatha. *Seven Dials Mystery*. Dodd. \$2.

A highly mystifying detective story whose fatalities are dispatched with a lack of somberness adapted to sick readers.

Cuppy, W. J. *How to Be a Hermit; or, A Bachelor Keeps House*. Liveright. \$2.50.

From his retreat on Jones's Island, off the South Shore (Long Island), the genial book reviewer uses himself for copy and affords the reader a good laugh over the tribulations of hermit life.

De La Roche, Mazo. *Whiteoaks of Jalna*. Little. \$2.50.

To the world the Whiteoaks presented a forceful, united front, but within the walls of Jalna one finds ever-shifting groups in conflict, with the excessive individuality which characterizes the family, clearly revealed. An absorbing book; a worthy sequel to "Jalna."

Eddy, Clyde. *Down the World's Most Dangerous River*. Stokes. \$2.50.

All men with a thirst for adventure will get vicarious thrills by following this party of twelve men, a bear and a dog, in running the three hundred dangerous rapids of the Colorado.

Fogg, Walter. *One Thousand Sayings of History*. Beacon Press. \$5.

Ampler than the usual quotation books in that it gives the setting of time and circumstance for each saying. Well indexed and of interest to the general reader as well as for reference.

Fuller, R. T. *Walk, Look, and Listen! Signposts on a Naturalist's Highways*. Day. \$2.50.

Brief chapters giving useful and interesting data on outdoor life.

Gould, Bruce. *Sky Larking*. Liveright. \$2.50.

Envisages the exhilaration and ecstasy of flight as well as giving considerable technical and historical information on aviation. Good bibliography of popular books on flying.

Gregory, Jackson. *Mystery at Spanish Hacienda*. Dodd. \$2.

A mysterious stranger who travels in a house on wheels, falls in love with the daughter of a haughty Spanish don. A murder, and a man hunt, combine to make a thrilling tale sure to appeal to western story fans.

Grey, Zane. *Fighting Caravans*. Harper. \$2.

A novel of settlers trekking into the Old Southwest. Kit Carson lives again and Indian skirmishes are vividly pictured.

Hopper, J. M. *Medals of Honor*. Day. \$3.

Quoting from the book-jacket "True stories of eleven men who won the congressional medal of honor in the World War, and of the fighting moments in which they made glory." The entire list of those who were honored in this way, ninety in all, is given in the foreword, together with their birthplace, organization, and present place of residence.

King, Basil. *Seven Torches of Character*. Doubleday, Doran. \$2.

Energizing discussion of the fundamentals of effective living. Recommended for all types of hospitals.

Lardner, R. W. *Round-up*. Scribner. \$2.50.

More than 30 of the author's short stories, many of them new. An excellent collection, pithy, with elements of pathos as well as of humor, and the stories not too long to hold the interest of the most nervous patient. (Veterans' Hospital, Northport, L. I. Library report, March, 1929.)

Lincoln, J. C. and Freeman. *Blair's Attic*. Coward-McCann. \$2.

Father and son have collaborated in this mystery story, set against the Cape Cod background Joseph Lincoln's readers have learned to love. A good hospital book.

Lovelace, M. H. *Early Candlelight*. Day. \$2.50.

Frontier life in Minnesota and the early days of Ft. Snelling.

Lowell, Joan. *Cradle of the Deep*. Simon & Schuster. \$2.75.

That these are the actual experiences of a girl whose first 17 years were spent aboard her father's copra-trading schooner in the South Seas has been disputed, but the book is diverting as fiction if incredible as fact.

Lynde, Francis. *Young Blood*. Scribner. \$2.

Railroad adventure in the West in which youthful confidence and integrity, combined with the motivating power of love, overcome apparently insurmountable "big business" obstacles.

MacArthur, Charles. *War Bugs*. Doubleday, Doran. \$2.

A war story of such authentic doughboy humor that it will start reminiscent chuckles among veterans. Author was a private in the Rainbow Division.

Matthews, E. C. *How to Draw Funny Pictures*. Drake. \$3.

A progressive course in cartooning for the untrained art aspirant, touching on mediums, branches of cartooning, marketing of work, etc. Of possible hospital use in offering a hobby and in arousing dormant abilities.

Morison, S. E. *Hour of American History*. Lippincott. \$1.

A bird's-eye view of our history from "Columbus to Coolidge." Some other subjects covered by this "one hour" series, which holds out inducements to readers who would be taxed by

longer works, are: American poetry, American motion pictures and American music.

Morris, W. F. "G. B." Dodd. \$2.50.

A British officer collapses, and upon regaining consciousness believes himself to be a high-ranking German officer reported missing, a man whom he resembles and had known intimately before the war. The complications and dangers that result from this case of dual personality form a most thrilling and original war story.

Mowery, W. B. *Silver Hawk*. Doubleday, Doran. \$2.

A member of the Royal Canadian Air Force assists an attractive girl to elude her pursuers. Good adventure, with occasional melodramatic features. Action takes place in the Canadian Rockies.

Norris, Kathleen. *Red Silence*. Doubleday, Doran. \$2.

A wounded veteran is one of the principal characters in this light romance, which will interest women patients more than men.

Oemler, M. C. *Johnny Reb*. Century. \$2.50.

Everyday doings in a small Carolina town in the nineties, with a Confederate veteran as the chief character. The local dialect is excellent and humorous. Women patients will like the story, but men may consider it somewhat lacking in action.

Oppenheim, E. P. *Glenlitten Murder*. Little. \$2.

Mystery concerning the murder of a guest in Lady Glenlitten's bedroom, involving the theft of a famous diamond necklace, Russian refugees, and blackmail. Good plot, not too complicated.

Perkins, Kenneth. *Gold*. Stokes. \$2.

First-class adventure aboard a whaler in the days of '49. The mutinous crew, dazzled by the lure of gold, imprison the captain and his daughter, and head for San Francisco, where the excitement continues unabated.

Pertwee, Roland. *Hell's Loose*. Houghton. \$2.

A formula found on a dead aviator, providing a substitute for gasoline, starts activities not inaptly described by the title. Rapid plot and romance kept within bounds.

Phillips, J. C. *Sportsman's Scrapbook*. Houghton. \$5.

Huntsmen and lovers of the outdoors will enjoy this record of exploits, ranging from the east to the west coast. Good print and splendid illustrations. (Adapted from library report, Veterans' Hospital, Rutland Heights, Mass., March, 1929.)

Propper, Milton. *Strange Disappearance of Mary Young*. Harper. \$2.

An American mystery that fulfills some major canons of detective fiction: unhackneyed and unlagging plot, convincing, plays fair with the reader and does not stress the gruesome.

Queen, Ellery, pseud. *Roman Hat Mystery*. Stokes. \$2.

Who took the hat belonging to the man murdered in the Roman Theatre, and how and why did it disappear? The solution will surprise even ardent mystery fans, and is reached by means of clever deduction on the part of two detectives, father and son. Above the average.

Ripley, Clements. *Dust and Sun*. Payson & Clarke. \$2.

Two young Americans and a girl unwittingly get drawn into the thick of a revolution in a republic south of the Rio Grande. Plenty of action, danger galore, and a good dash of romance combine to make this an excellent book of adventure.

Rogers, Will. *Ether and Me, or Just Relax*. Putnam. \$1.

In similar vein to Irvin Cobb's "Speaking of Operations." A diverting addition to the small book collection.

Rosman, A. G. *Visitors to Hugo*. Minton. \$2.

A refreshing story of the contacts achieved by a young man, bedridden and guarded by a devoted family from the shocks of normal existence. Holds an indirect plea for an improved attitude toward invalids. Readers sensitive to atmosphere will enjoy.

Sabatini, Rafael. *Romantic Prince*. Houghton. \$2.50.

Charles the Bold and Louis XI are the prominent figures in this romance of the future Duke of Guelders and the beautiful daughter of a Flemish merchant.

Smith, A. D. H. *Drums of the North*. Macaulay. 75c.

Tale of the North with some good descriptions of the region and of Indian customs. Plenty of excitement. Good print. Will be liked by men. (Veterans' Hospital, Legion, Tex. Library report, April, 1929.)

Venable, Clarke. *All the Brave Rifles*. Reilly & Lee. \$2.

The beginnings of Texas and its achievement of independence from Mexico, woven into an engaging historical romance.

Train, Arthur. *Illusion*. Scribner. \$2.50.

A picturesque novel in which society, vaudeville, and the circus glitter before the reader and leave to his decision which is the more real or illusory.

Vestal, Stanley. *Dobe Walls; a Story of Kit Carson's Southwest*. Houghton. \$2.50.

Lively account of stirring times in pioneer days at Bent's Old Fort on the Santa Fe trail. To quote the review in "Books": "Upstanding pioneers, Pawnees, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, sweethearts and soldiers mingle here in a tale that's vastly more exciting than an armful of most open-space yarns."

Wallace, Edgar. *Nothing Tramp*. Doubleday, Doran. \$2.

A light and humorous story with many improbable situations. The adventures begin right after a girl has married a hobo and the husband is dogged by sleuths.

Williams, J. L. *They Still Fall in Love*. Scribner. \$2.50.

Proving of the younger generation the thesis of the title, in a story of farcical situation and witty dialogue.

Willoughby, Barrett. *Trail Eater*. Putnam. \$2.

Story of winter adventure in Nome, Alaska, the plot centering around a closely contested dog race for the annual sweepstakes. Realistic setting, canine sport feature and a not too obtrusive romance should commend to men readers. Offers refrigerated reading for hot weather, too.

Wodehouse, P. G. *Fish Preferred*. Doubleday, Doran. \$2.

The favor of the head of the family, upon whom depends the bliss of two young couples, is sought through the theft and recovery of his prize pig. Published serially under the title, "Summer Lightning."

## Censorship Again!

THE Massachusetts State Library Commission has recently written the following letter to their senators and representatives regarding the censorship section of the tariff bill:

The Board of Free Public Library Commissioners for Massachusetts agrees with the American Library Association in firmly opposing the language of Section 305 of the H. R. 2667 for the reason that it will take from the courts the right to decide whether books are seditious or obscene and place it in the hands of customs officials who are not appointed for such a delicate and important purpose, but primarily to levy customs duties on imported articles. We do not know whether this act violates the constitutional jurisdiction of the courts, but we do know that it is placing the authority for decisions of far-reaching import in the hands of officials who are appointed for an entirely different purpose. The board hopes that you will use your influence to oppose this section as printed.

Respectfully yours,  
CHARLES F. D. BELDEN.

Chairman, Board of Free Public Library Commissioners.

## Demand for Catalogers Discussed

THE WINTER meeting of the Chicago Regional Group of Catalogers and Classifiers was held Jan. 20, 1930, at the Cordon Club. Forty members and guests were present for the dinner and program. After the preliminary business of the group was concluded, Miss Hazel Timmerman, assistant, Board of Education for Librarianship, A. L. A., spoke on "Why Be a Cataloger?" She told of the importance of the cataloger to the library, the growing demand for competent catalogers, and the necessity of a knowledge of at least three foreign languages, the cataloger's minimum educational requirements. In conclusion, she spoke of the possible development of the future of catalogers trained along special lines, such as the cataloger of children's books and the school cataloger. Her talk was followed by an hour's informal discussion of cataloging methods and problems.

## School Library News

### Schools and Libraries Cooperate

IT HAS been demonstrated in Massachusetts that when public libraries and schools work together in cultivating good reading habits among children better results are obtained than is possible without cooperation. The *Rural News-Letter* for January, distributed by the U. S. Department of the Interior, reports that a recent survey in Massachusetts shows that children living in towns in which schools and libraries cooperate read better books and fewer pernicious magazines than children living in other towns. The purpose of the survey, which was made by the Advisory Council on Crime Prevention, was to show ways in which 14,000 children living in 40 cities and towns spend their leisure time. The results relative to the questions on reading are given in one of the late autumn reports of the division of public libraries of the State Department of Education.

### Child Health Booklist

THE SCHOOL Department of the Public Library of Newark, N. J., has recently compiled for the Child Hygiene Bureau of the State Board of Health a 20-page book list entitled "Child Health Care and Guidance." The list, which is annotated, falls in two sections. The first appeals to the reader whose interest is general, and the books are listed under such subjects as Care and Feeding, Mental Health, and Sex Education; the second is addressed to definite groups, such as parents, teachers, nurses, social workers and children themselves. Application for the pamphlet should be made direct to the State Board at Trenton. Copies will be sent on request as long as the limited supply allows.

### Radio in Education

THE PAYNE FUND has published a booklet, "Radio in Education," to provide information for those who wish to use radio in education and who feel the need of facts on which to base investigation and activity. Copies of the Report will be sent on request to educators, libraries, Parent-Teacher Associations and others participating in educational work. Requests should be addressed to the Payne Fund, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, and should be accompanied by 15c. in stamps to cover postage.

### A Reorganized Course in Library Usage

A COURSE in Library Usage is given by the librarian of the California State Teachers' College, Chico, as one unit of a four-unit course in required Freshman English. The course includes exercises in use of the library tools; guidance in periodical reading; lectures on bibliography, language and shibboleths of criticism, correlation of the arts, contemporary literature, county library service to schools and special topics of assistance to the teacher-custodian. Scripture and Greer's *Find It Yourself!* published by H. W. Wilson Co., is used for the individual exercises in the course.

### School Bulletin

THE second number of the *Bulletin*, official publication of the California School Library Association, Northern Section, was issued in December. It is prepared by the Publicity Committee of the Association, and endeavors to give news and service to those actively engaged in school library work, as well as information to others who are interested in this rapidly growing profession.

### Library Day in Berkeley

THE SEVENTH annual Library Day was observed in the Garfield Junior High School, Berkeley, Cal., on Oct. 18, 1929. Following the custom of many years, pupils and teachers of the school impersonated, for the day, book characters from history or fiction. A parade was led by the school band with more than 1000 characters in line. Among the most attractive representations were Ten Girls from Dickens, Three Musketeers, American Holidays, Peter Pan, Arabian Nights, Guinevere, Treasure Island, Jacqueline of the Carrier Pigeons, and the Trumpeter of Krakow. Programs in keeping with the day were held in the auditorium and class rooms, a puppet show written and conducted by a show seventh class being one of the features.

### Free

A SIXTEEN-PAGE brochure on "The Life and Works of William James" will be supplied to libraries and individuals free of charge, upon request by the Publicity Department, Longmans, Green & Co., publishers, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

## Book Reviews

THE HIGH SCHOOL SCIENCE LIBRARY, 1928-1929; a reprint from the *Peabody Journal of Education*. Reviewed by Gilbert O. Ward, Technical Librarian Cleveland Public Library.

IN "The High School Science Library for 1928-1929" by Hanor A. Webb, we have a reprint from the *Peabody Journal of Education* for July, 1929. Here is a classified, priced, and annotated list of about 275 titles, with recommendations for budgets ranging from \$10 to over \$250. The editor assures us that the books have been carefully examined, that they are now in daily use by high school pupils, and that they are heartily recommended to inquiring high school librarians.

With this assurance, it is pleasant to glance through the list and recognize such excellent works as Andrade's *Engines*, Barton and Barton's *Guide to the Constellations*, Anthony's *Field Book of North American Mammals* and Hornaday's *Wild Animal Interviews*. One welcomes Tuttle's *Book of Rural Life* even if its connection with science is not quite clear.

It is less pleasant to note the inclusion of many merely average or definitely mediocre juvenile works of which the scientific usefulness is problematic or non-existent, notably in the sections on Exploration and Travel, and Animal Life. One regrets Chelsea Fraser's *Story of Engineering in America*, devastatingly criticized for its many errors by the *Engineering News-Record*.

A certain number of textbooks is probably justified, but the list gives the impression of being overweighted with them.

One thing which makes it hard either to prepare or to criticize a high school list is the fact that high school pupils inspired by an enthusiastic teacher will often attack successfully books which are advanced or rather highly specialized. Yet one may question the inclusion of the bi-centenary volume on Sir Isaac Newton, and Hoffman and Scipio's *Elements of Machine Design*, which latter, the note informs us, "boys who like machinery will like—except some of the mathematics." Other titles which seem out of place in the high school library are *Apollonius, or the Present and Future of Psychological Research* in the Today and Tomorrow series, and Watson's *Ways of Behaviorism*. Wildon Carr's *Unique Status of Man* is philosophy rather than science and stiff reading at that for most people.

It is difficult to catch every title which should go in a list like this and unfair to criticize a few omissions too severely. Yet one notices

the absence of several desirable books, such as Burns' *Radio* and Chant's *Our Wonderful Universe*. If books on engineering are to be included, Starrett's *Sky-scrapers* and the *Men Who Build Them* ought to be mentioned.

The editor's classification of his titles seems odd in places. For instance, Romig's *Automobile Cleaning and Repairing* is put under Exploration and Travel. Arthur's *Estimating Building Costs* is classed under Home and Community.

The two books just mentioned together with others like Hutton's *Joint Wiping and Lead Work* and Stoddard's *Steel Square Pocket Book* seem more appropriate to a list for a vocational or trade school. They illustrate again the editor's propensity for straying off his reservation.

The choice of books for smaller budgets will be questioned by experienced high school librarians. For a library with a budget of ten dollars for all purchases are recommended (with a few other titles), three American Library Association Reading Lists in cloth editions at fifty cents; *Popular Mechanics Shop Notes for 1929*; *The Young Collector* by McMillan; McGowan's *Soap Bubbles*; the *Boy Scout Handbook* and Johnson's *Star People*. Allowing for legitimate variations in personal judgment and in the necessities of different schools, it is hard to believe that these recommendations could not be much improved.

The notes too frequently fail to give the full and precise information which a high school librarian or teacher-librarian needs to know in order to purchase intelligently. Occasionally a note is entirely misleading. Thus, Wright's *Inventions and Patents* is not "stories of fortune makers," and though the note implies it, is not written for youngsters. Titles which are decidedly juvenile—perhaps too juvenile for high school—are not so indicated. For instance, there is nothing to show that Johnson's *Star People* is for the third and fourth grades.

It is no pleasure to dwell on what the reviewer feels to be fundamental flaws in a piece of work which is really needed and which has been undertaken with such excellent motives. Yet it is only fair to the high school with a ten-dollar or twenty-five dollar or larger book budget, as well as to the editor, to point out that the titles are extremely uneven in quality, frequently inappropriate in subject or treatment, sometimes ill-classified, and very, very inadequately annotated. The chief, perhaps the only value of the list is for suggesting titles to be looked up and checked in more critical sources of information.



## Current Library Literature

*Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' "Bibliography of Library Economy," to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.*

### ALPHABETIC ARRANGEMENT

Sustrac, Charles. Observations sur le classement des cartes d'auteurs et d'anonymes. *Revue des Bibliothèques*, 39:155-162, 1929.

Alphabetizing of homonyms, anonyms, and works by the same author.

### BOOK SELECTION

Ormerod, James. Book selection. *Lib. World*, 32:155-157, 1930.

Successful book selection implies scholarship and acquaintance with the best bibliographical tools. Fiction should be limited to one-third of the stock.

Tobitt, Edith. Book selection for public libraries. *S. D. Lib. Bull.*, 15:65-71, 1929.

Includes list of inexpensive aids for use in book selection.

See also SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.

BOOK SHELVES. See SHELVING.

### BOOK WAGON DELIVERY

Campbell, D. K. The roadside library. map. *Lib. Jour.*, 55:106-108, 1930.

Brief prepared for Haverhill, Mass., Library Board regarding subject of suburban book service.

Fangmeyer, Elizabeth. Book wagons on country roads. illus. *Lib. Jour.*, 55:99-102, 1930.

Interesting experiences of the librarian in charge of the book truck of the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio.

Holden, Edna. The cost of book truck service—is it worth while? illus. *Lib. Jour.*, 55:102-105, 1930.

Portland, Ore.; Greenville, S. C.; Hibbing, Minn.; the Iowa State Library Association and several Indiana libraries agree that it is.

Rice, P. N. The Dayton (Ohio) Public Library book wagon. illus. *Lib. Jour.*, 55:95-98, 1930.

Service started Oct. 1923. Present Book Truck is a ton and a half Reo truck costing \$1,904, capable of carrying 1200 books. Circulation in 1929 was 105,544 volumes.

### BOOKS AND READING

Guppy, Henry. The art of reading. *More Books*, 4:409-420, 1929.

"The best literature for everybody is that which they can best assimilate. No intellectual stomach will digest everything. It is better to read twenty books twice than to have read the so-called hundred best books once." This address is reprinted from the *Bulletin* of the John Rylands Library, v. 13, no. 1, Jan. 1929.

BUSINESS LIBRARIES. See HARTFORD (CONN.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. BUSINESS BRANCH; NEWARK (N. J.) PUBLIC LIBRARY; SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

### CATALOGING

Toward union cataloging. 1. Social Sciences, by B. M. Headicar, librarian, London School of Economics and Political Science. 2. In Science, (i) The Information Service of the Science Library, by Dr. S. C. Bradford, Deputy Keeper; (ii) The World List of Scientific Periodicals, by W. A. Smith, of the British Museum, ed. of the List. 3. In London

and in the University Libraries, by Luxmoore Newcombe, librarian, the Central Library for Students. 4. In Wales, by John Ballinger, librarian, the National Library of Wales. 5. In Cornwall, by Miss W. M. Grayton, County Librarian. *Lib. Assn. Record*, Supplement, n.s. 7:20-50, 1929.

1. The Library of the London School has in preparation a four-volume catalog to be published in the middle of this year. 2. (i) The Science Library has a union catalog of 1,300,000 cards covering all branches of pure and applied science. (ii) This article has what is considered a complete conspectus of union lists published to that time. 3. Under a grant of £3,600 from the Carnegie Trustees a union catalog with entries for some half-million books will be made and installed at the Central Library. 4. A Union catalog for the million volumes in Wales and Monmouthshire is in preparation, to be housed at the National Library at Aberystwyth, which has about half the volumes to be listed. 5. The County Library is cooperating with the seven borough libraries. A simple card index to the books in all of these is kept at the County Library.

See also VATICAN LIBRARY.

### CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Beust, Nora, comp. Recent children's books. *N. C. Lib. Bull.*, 7:222-224, 1929.

An annotated list.

See also LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN.

### CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

Richardson, E. C. *Princeton University Library Classification System, 1900-1920*. Printed as manuscript, uncorrected proof edition. Yardley, Pa., F. S. Cook & Son, Inc., 1929. xiii, 229p. (Montague publications).

### COUNTY LIBRARIES

Felton, R. A., and Marjorie Beal. *The Library of the Open Road*. Ithaca, N. Y.: New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, 1929. pap. illus. 50p. (Bull. 188, November, 1929.)

County library campaigns; situation in New York State; book truck; county librarian; State aid; State law; county library and rural schools, traveling libraries, etc. Numerous illustrations and maps.

Huff, A. L. The Tompkins County Library. illus. map. *Lib. Jour.*, 55:110-111, 1930.

The book truck was purchased partially through contributions of school children, and visits schools in this New York county.

Long, H. C. County libraries. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, 25:338-341, 1929.

Only 263 counties of a possible 3065 in the United States spend public funds for public library service. In Wisconsin 21 of 71 counties have some form of county library service.

Mitchell, J. M. The small town in relation to the county library system. *Lib. Assn. Record*, Supplement, n.s. 7:1-7, 1929.

Colonel Mitchell is secretary of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, but this address was made from the standpoint of a vice-president of the Association. Libraries in towns with populations of 20,000 and below should either cooperate with a larger unit or preferably sur-

render their powers and become a branch of the County Library, to insure the best library service.

Other papers in the Supplement include "Impressions of the County Library Movement as it Presents Itself to an Ex-County Librarian," by H. W. Acomb, and "County Library Work in a Residential County," by H. Wilson.

Number 5 of *Library Extension News*, published occasionally by the A. L. A. Committee on Library Extension, has a one-page bibliography of recent articles on county libraries. (4 min. p., December, 1929.)

See also BOOK WAGON DELIVERY.

#### CRAWFORD LIBRARY

Balneil, David Lindsay, Lord. A private library. *Lib. Assn. Record*, n.s. 221-239. 1929.

The collection began to be systematically formed in the latter half of the 16th century. Theology is the keystone of the library. It is notable for its de Brys, books on languages and literature of the East (6000 manuscripts of which are in the John Rylands Library), the history and progress of typography, classical Greek writers, and early illustrated books. The catalog, probably the most extensive and ambitious catalog of a private collection ever produced in Great Britain, was issued in 1910 and extends to nearly 10,000 folio columns.

#### EDUCATION, ADULT

Willard, J. D. *A Preliminary Inquiry Into Rural Adult Education*. 60 East 42nd St., New York: American Assn. for Adult Education. pap. 27p. ("Bulletin.")

By the Field Representative of the Association. Commends library service of California and New Jersey.

#### GÖTTINGEN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Göttingen. Universität. Bibliothek. *Göttinger Handkatalog; Lesesaalbibliothek, bibliographischer Apparat und Handmagazin der Universitätsbibliothek*. Göttingen, 1929. xvi. 636p.

#### GRAND RAPIDS (MICH.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Thomas, L. E. An Athens of today. Even the day laborers are cultured in Grand Rapids, where art, music and literature flourish. illus. East Lansing, Mich. *The Magazine of Michigan*. 2:10-11, 27-28. illus. 1930.

The Public Library, p. 11. Photograph of library and portrait of Samuel H. Ranck, librarian, p. 10.

#### HARTFORD (CONN.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. BUSINESS BRANCH

Pötter, M. B. *Valuable Resources of Business Library*. illus. Hartford. Hartford (Conn.) Chamber of Commerce. 15:10. 1929. 20c.

#### HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES. See SALARIES.

#### INDEXING

Canavan, Ruth. Preparing the index to scientific publications. *Special Libs.* 20:298-299. 1929.

"In the type of index which takes its origin from chapter headings and side headings, beware."

Miss Canavan limits her headings to feature, subject, place and person.

#### INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARY

Denver (Colo.) Public Schools. *Library Instruction: Elementary School. Grades One, Two, Three, Four, Five, and Six*. 1929. pap. 126p. ("Course of Study Monograph," No. 27.)

Part I. The Place of the Library in the School; Part II. Grade Outlines. This course of study has been in use in the classrooms in the Denver elementary schools since Sept. 1928. 4p. bibl. and index.

#### INSURANCE LIBRARIES

*Special Libraries* for October, 1929, has articles by Laura A. Woodward on the Library of the Maryland Casualty Co., Baltimore; by Reatha Heeden, on the Library of the Retail Credit Co., Atlanta; and by Emily C. Coates, on the Library of the Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford.

KINGSTON, PA. HOYT LIBRARY. See LIBRARY REPORTS.

#### LIBRARIANSHIP

Bogle, S. C. N. The librarian's opportunity. *Minn. Dept. of Ed. Lib. Notes and News*. 9:155-156. 1929. Extracts from an address. "A high professional spirit calls for sound training, clear ethical standards, and sustained enthusiasm for the fellowship of librarians."

#### LIBRARIES

Consolo, Alfredo. *El Bibliotecario y la Biblioteca; Fundación y Organización de Bibliotecas Populares*. 2. ed. corr. y aumf. Buenos Aires: A. García Santos, 1929. cl. 200p. illus.

CONTENTS.—pte. 1. El bibliotecario.—pte. 2. Fundación de bibliotecas.—pte. 3. Diversas especies de bibliotecas.—pte. 4. Organización de bibliotecas.—Apéndice: Términos usados en biblioteconomía. Bibliografía (p. [199]-200).

#### BARODA

Lelièvre, Pierre. Les bibliothèques dans l'Etat de Baroda. illus. *Revue des Bibliothèques*. 39:194-206. 1929.

Derived from Newton M. Dutt's *Baroda and Its Library*. Baroda: Central Library, 1928.

#### SOUTH AFRICA

Karsakoff, H. L'organisation nationale des bibliothèques Sud-Africaines. *Revue des Bibliothèques*. 39:185-193. 1929.

An account of the South African Library Conference held at Bloemfontein Nov. 15-17, 1928.

#### LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE

Turner, P. J. *Library Buildings: Their Planning and Equipment*. Reprinted from the *Journal*, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, May-September, 1929. Montreal: McGill Univ., 1929. pap. 43p. illus. plans. (Pubs., series XIII [Art and Architecture], No. 24.)

Principles and fundamentals (including Carnegie Corporation plans); college and university libraries (departmental libraries, style, reading room, carrels, stack, special collections); public libraries. Over thirty illus. and as many plans.

See also NORTH CAROLINA, UNIVERSITY OF, LIBRARY.

#### LIBRARY CONFERENCES

International Congress of Librarians and Bibliophiles. Prague, 1926. *Procès-Verbaux et Mémoires Publiés par le Comité Exécutif du Congrès... avec le Concours du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique de la République Tchécoslovaque*. Prague, Imprimerie d'Etat, 1928-29. 2v.

CONTENTS.—I. I. Procès-verbaux rédigés par Jaromír Malý.—II. Communications et mémoires, rédigés par Bohuslav Koutník.

#### LIBRARY FINANCE

Leland, S. E. The financing of library construction through bond issues. *Lib. Jour.* 55:49-55. 1930.

"There is little excuse for resorting to bond issue if a library building can be constructed from current revenues or from the proceeds of tax levies." With table of 70 cities which have public library bond issues. The most common period of issue appears to be from ten to twenty years.

#### LIBRARY PUBLICITY

Hayner, C. I. Publicity in a high school library. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 21:3-6. 1930.

Making the library known to the teachers, with suggestions for more informal publicity among students.

Morrill, M. H. Publicity. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 21:6-7. 1930.

"Any organization hidden away behind a wall of silence and darkness may become distorted and unhealthy, neither representing nor serving its community. A library needs the sanitation of publicity."

## LIBRARY REPORTS

Rosser, E. M. A readable library report. *A. L. A. Bull.* 24:8-9. 1930.

The Hoyt Library of Kingston, Pa., made its annual report in the form of a book mark at a cost of \$8.50 for 3,000.

## LIBRARY SCHOOLS

Henriot, Gabriel. La formation professionnelle des bibliothécaires. *Revue des Bibliothèques.* 39:121-154. 1929.

Suggestions for various types of library schools, with reports on existing schools from several countries to which a questionnaire was addressed.

Williamson, C. C. Selection of library students. *Wilson Bull.* 4:203-206. 1930.

Adapted from the Report of the Director of the School of Library Service, Columbia University. "Inability to read modern languages is the most serious and most common defect at the present time, and this should be called to the attention of deans and vocational advisers of colleges throughout the country. . . . An applicant who has made only a naverage record in college and in some subjects has fallen below the average is not likely to do well in the library school or make a marked success in his professional work. . . . There is some reason to fear that the vocational advisers in certain institutions of high rank quite unconsciously pursue a policy of directing graduates of mediocre ability and attainments into library service. . . . The library school in one short academic year has all it can do to impart the minimum essentials of library training without attempting to form or reform the student's reading habits and interests, which would involve in most cases a thorough diagnosis and treatment for defects in his general education."

## LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

Stacy, Emerol. History teaching and children's books. *Normal Instructor and Primary Plans.* 39:48, 87-88. 1930.

By the Library Teacher, Halladay Demonstration School, Portland, Ore. Lists of books of fairy tales, myths and legends, hero romances, middle ages, Indians, discovery and exploration, etc.

## MASONIC LIBRARIES

Informal Conference of Masonic Librarians and Educators. *Proceedings of the third conference, Milwaukee, May 2, 3 and 4, 1929. Wisconsin Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Research, 1929.* 125p. (Pamphlet No. 41, Sept. 1, 1929.)

## NEBRASKA STATE NORMAL COLLEGE LIBRARY

Bright, A. B. Nebraska Normal College Library. *illus. Lib. Jour.* 55:61. 1930.

This library at Chadron, Neb., has a capacity of 60,000 volumes.

## NEWARK (N. J.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. BUSINESS BRANCH

Manley, M. C. How business can profit from the library. *Forbes.* 24:26, 28, 32. 1929.

The primary basis for the selection of material is first that it be definitely related to the commercial and not technical aspect of an industry. Trade directories and the investment collection receive particularly intensive use at Newark.

## NORTH CAROLINA, UNIVERSITY OF, LIBRARY

Coney, Donald. The new library building, University of North Carolina. *illus. Lib. Jour.* 55:55-58. 1930.

Cost, \$625,000; seating capacity, 1000 readers; present stack capacity, 300,000 volumes; with unfinished floors completed, 450,000 volumes.

## PERIODICALS

Clermont, Jean. Fiches pour la réception des périodiques et meubles de classement des périodiques en cours. *illus. Revue des Bibliothèques.* 39:343-352. 1929.

Suggestions for checking and housing current periodicals.

## PICTURE COLLECTIONS

Dana, J. C. *The Picture Collection.* 4th ed. Revised by Marcelle Frebault. Wilson, 1929. pap. 78p. *illus. plans.* 90c. ("Modern American Library Economy as Illustrated by the Newark, N. J., Free Public Library.")

The collection now includes 600,000 pictures, of which 100,000 are mounted. "List of Subject Headings Under Which Pictures are Filed," p. 28-70. "Addresses of Publishers of Pictures," p. 73-76.

## PROVIDENCE (R. I.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Sherman, C. E. A branch building program in Providence. *illus. plans. Lib. Jour.* 55:58-60. 1930.

Description of the Wanskuck Branch. "Providence, in its development of branch library buildings, has been one of the most retarded cities of its size in the country. It did not share in the distribution of the grants of the Carnegie Corporation, and as the library is not municipally operated, financial support from the city government has been not so readily obtained as in most other American cities."

## PUBLIC LIBRARIES

## WISCONSIN

Hazeltine, M. E. Some comments on the present condition of Wisconsin libraries. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 25:335-338. 1929.

Miss Hazeltine has found an encouraging improvement in appearance of library property, selection of book stock, and training of staffs.

Lester, C. B., comp. Some comparative statistics for Wisconsin libraries, 1928 and 1929. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 25:345-353. 1929.

Sixty of 231 public libraries failed to report. Number of volumes increased from 1,000,664 in 1928 to 1,490,337 in 1929; circulation from 3,869,369 to 6,847,893.

## PUBLICITY. See LIBRARY PUBLICITY

## RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE

Randolph-Macon Woman's College. *The Dedication of the New Library.* Lynchburg, Va., 1929. pap. 32p. *illus. (Bulletin, vol. xv, no. 4; vol. xvii, no. 1.)*

## REFERENCE BOOKS

Minto, John. *Reference Books: a Classified and Annotated Guide to the Principal Works of Reference.* London: The Library Association, 1929. cl. vii. 350p.

The classification is that of the Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, with Library of Congress class marks added.—Preface.

## REPORTS. See LIBRARY REPORTS

## RESEARCH, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

Insh, G. P. *Golden Journeys.* Glasgow: Library Review, 1929. pap. 19p.

Reprinted from the *Lib. Review*. Contents: The Romance of Libraries: The Student and the Library. The first is a record of pleasant historical research in the City Record Office, the Library of the Royal Society in Burlington House, etc.; the second the author's methods in training his students at Jordanhill College in the use of reference books, and in regarding local history as a living subject rather than as a matter of mere antiquarianism.

## SALARIES

Perry, Leta, comp. Salary statistics: junior and senior high school libraries. *A. L. A. Bull.* 24:29-31. 1930.

Sixth annual report. Includes 47 systems. Average minimum salary for complete table \$1,605; maximum, \$2,451.

## SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Wheeler, J. L. Educational books of 1929. *School and Society.* 30:857-873. 1929.

An unannotated list. "School Libraries," section 15, p. 867.

See also HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

## SHELVING

Leyh, Georg. *Das Büchermagazin in seiner Entwicklung*. Berlin: Elsnerdruck, 1929. 15p. illus.

Storey, W. R. *Planning Attractive Bookshelves*. 347 Fifth Ave., New York: Natl. Assn. of Book Publishers, c1930. pap. 12p. illus. plans.

Suggestions for bookshelves in the home.

## SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Partridge, Robert. "Routing" technical information. *Lib. Assistant*, 23:8-10, 1930.

Recommends that librarian attend to this himself rather than to rely upon heads of departments to pass it on.

## SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS

A. L. A. Committee on Subscription Books. *Subscription Books Bulletin*. A. L. A., vol. 1, no. 1, January, 1930. Quarterly. \$1 a year.

Meets the need for a central advisory service on encyclopedias, subscription sets and various allied compends. This first number describes and evaluates fifteen sets. It is emphasized that a listing in the *Bulletin* does not constitute a recommendation by the A. L. A.

## TRAINING, PROFESSIONAL

Howland, A. W. *Recommended Courses for Prospective Librarians*. Philadelphia: Drexel Institute, 1929. pap. 5p. ("Bull." vol. 6, no. 6.)

The work of the public librarian, the college librarian, the school librarian, the special librarian requires a foundation in undergraduate work looking to its special field. But specialization should not be emphasized too early. And a young librarian does not always know what field of work he will eventually choose. Of three Drexel graduates who specialized in children's work only one has remained in that work.

Ledbetter, E. E. Training for librarianship. *Christian Science Monitor*, Jan. 8, 1930.

One of a series on training for a career. A librarian's career is a happy one for a person who cares for books and people.

See also LIBRARY SCHOOLS.

UNION CATALOGING. See CATALOGING

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES. See GÖTTINGEN UNIVERSITY; NORTH CAROLINA, UNIVERSITY OF

## VATICAN LIBRARY

Giordani, Gino. *Les nouveaux catalogues de la Bibliothèque vaticane*. Paris: Institut International de Coopération Intellectuelle. *La Coopération Intellectuelle*, 1:681-682, 1929.

Progress on the catalogs of books and manuscripts, and the principles on which they are being made.

## WEST HARTFORD (VT.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Handy, D. K. What the flood did for the West Hartford Library. illus. *LIB. JOUR.* 55:47-48, 1930.

Awarded second prize by the *Woman's Home Companion* in a recent competition. The library has replaced the building swept away by the flood of 1927 with a small but modern building costing about \$3,800 and with a capacity of 5000 volumes.

## WELCOME WAGON

The Welcome Wagon. illus. *LIB. JOUR.* 55:105, 1930.

The Akron (Ohio) Public Library cooperates with this organization in welcoming new property owners or renters to the city.

## BOOKS BY AND ABOUT LIBRARIANS

Greene, Charles S. *From the Sierra to the Sea; or, Songs from the Sealean Gate*. Berkeley, Cal.: Sather Gate Book Shop, c1930. cl. 108p.

Sonnets and other verse-forms by the Librarian-Emeritus of Oakland (Calif.) Free Library.

*In Memoriam: Thomas Lynch Montgomery*. Reprinted from the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, January, 1930. pap. 4p.

Dr. Montgomery was State Librarian of Pennsylvania from 1903 to 1921, when he was elected Librarian of the Historical Society.

Latimer, Louise P., comp. *Illustrators: a Finding List*. Boston: F. W. Faxon Co. 1929. cl. 47p. \$1.

Revised edition of a list published in 1927, with an author index added. Confined chiefly to children's books.

## Special Offer!

EXTRA copies of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for August, 1929—Special County Number—may be had for 10 cents per copy as long as supply lasts.

## Tarkington's Works Available

THROUGH the kindness of a friend, the New York Public Library has had put at its disposal a number of sets of THE SEAWOOD EDITION OF BOOTH TARKINGTON'S WORKS, 21 volumes, boards, cloth backs, paper labels, the limited edition published at \$6 a volume, the first volume containing Tarkington's portrait and his autograph signature. This set, recognized as the best edition of Tarkington's writing, is printed in large type and illustrated. These will be sent, while available, to any public libraries applying for them, and agreeing to pay the cost of transportation from New York on a parcel weighing 49 pounds. Applications addressed to the New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, will be answered in order of their receipt.

Apply at once!

## New Jersey Holds State Publicity Committee Meeting

THE FIRST meeting of the New Jersey Library Association Committee on 1930 Publicity was held in the Newark Public Library on Jan. 14 with all seven members present. It was decided to send to every library in the State a check list of the simple fundamental publicity undertakings for any library; to ask each library to prepare a brief history of its own institution for a possible weekly column of library news to be syndicated in New Jersey; to sponsor in the spring a series of five or six discussions on publicity held at the Newark Public Library with no charge to the librarians attending; and to conduct a publicity "clinic" at the Atlantic City meeting in April to which librarians may bring their own publicity material and have it criticized constructively.

## Book Selection on Foreign Countries

*What Other Nations Regard as the Best Books In English About Their Countries. A Continuation of The World Peace Foundation Lists*

### Norway

#### Adults

- Amundsen, Roald E. G. *My Life As An Explorer*. Doubleday, 1927. \$3.50.  
 Bojer, Johan. *Last of the Vikings*. Century, 1923. \$2.  
 Gathorne-Hardy, G. M. *Norway*. Scribner, 1925. \$3.  
 Gjerset, Knut. *History of the Norwegian People*. Macmillan, 1927. \$5.  
 Hammer, Simon C. *Norway*. Macmillan, 1928. \$2.50.  
 ——. *Things Seen in Norway*. Dutton, 1926. \$1.50.  
 Hamsun, Knut. *Growth of the Soil*. Knopf, 1921. \$2.50.  
 Undset, Sigrid. *Kristin Lavransdatter*. Knopf, 1929. \$3.

#### Children

- Aanrud, Hans. *Lisbeth Longfrock*. Ginn, 1907. 64c.  
 Asbjørnsen, Peter C. and Moe, Jørgen E. *Norwegian Fairy Tales*. American Scandinavian Foundation, 1924. \$2.  
 Ring, Barbra. *Into the Dark*. Knopf, 1923. \$2.  
 ——. *Tomboy Cousin*. Stokes, 1927. \$1.50.  
 Schram, fru Constance W. *Olaf, Lofoten Fisherman*. Longmans, 1929. \$2.  
 Scott, Gabriel. *Golden Gospel*. Vanguard Press, 1928. \$2.50.  
 Zwilgmeyer, Dikken. *Four Cousins*. Lothrop, 1923. \$1.75.

Courtesy of the Norwegian Legation and the American Scandinavian Foundation, to which the Legation referred.

### Denmark

#### Adults

- Jacobsen, Jeno P. *Marie Grubbe*. Knopf, 1925. \$2.50.  
 ——. *Niels Lyhne*. American Scandinavian Foundation, 1919. \$2.  
 Laurin, Carl, Hannover, Emil, and Thiis, Jens. *Scandinavian Art*. American Scandinavian Foundation, 1922. \$8.  
 Rung, Otto. *Shadows That Pass*. Appleton, 1924. \$1.75.

#### Children

- Andersen, Hans Christian. *Fairy Tales*. Macmillan, 1924. \$1.75.

Michaëlis, Mrs. Karin. *Bibi, a Little Danish Girl*. Doubleday, 1927. \$2.50.

Courtesy of the Royal Danish Legation and the American Scandinavian Foundation, to which the Legation referred.

### Sweden

#### Adults

- Asbrink, G. E. *Book About Sweden*. Swedish Travel Bureau, 1927. 75c.  
 Bojer, Johan. *Last of the Vikings*. Century, 1923. \$2.  
 Hallendorff, Carl, and Schuck, Adolf. *History of Sweden*. Obtainable from Cassell & Co., London.  
 Heathcote, Dudley. *Sweden*. Macmillan, 1927. \$2.50.  
 ——. *Sweden Yearbook*, 1928. Obtainable from Fritzes Hovbokhandel, Stockholm.  
 ——. *Sweden's Best Stories*. American-Scandinavian Foundation. \$2.50.  
 Whyte, Frederic. *Wayfarer in Sweden*. Houghton, 1927. \$3.

#### Children from 6 to 12

- Coburn, C. M. *Our Little Swedish Cousin*. Page, 1906. \$1.

#### Children from 12 to 16

- Fitinghoff Fry, Laura M. B. *Children of the Moor*. Houghton, 1927. \$2.50.  
 Lagerlöf, Selma O. L. *Wonderful Adventures of Nils*. Doubleday, Doran, 1925. \$1.  
 ——. *Further Adventures of Nils*. Doubleday, Doran, 1920. \$2.50.  
 Laughlin, Clara E. *Where It All Comes True in Scandinavia*. Houghton, 1929. \$2.50.

Courtesy of the Legation of Sweden and the Swedish State Railways, to which the Legation referred.

### Bibliography

(Continued from "Through the Looking Glass" on page 163)

- Mirza, Youel B. *Myself When Young; a Boy in Persia*. Ill. by Theodore Nadejen. Doubleday, Doran. \$2.50.  
 Nicolay, Helen. *Andrew Jackson, the Fighting President*. Ill. Century. \$2.  
 Simonds, William A. *Henry Ford, Motor Genius*. Ill. Doubleday, Doran. \$2.  
 Thomas, Lowell J. *Hero of Vincennes; the Story of George Rogers Clark*. Col. ill. by Frederick C. Yohn. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.50.



## Library Organizations

### New York Regional Catalog Group

THE New York Regional Catalog Group held its first meeting of the 1929-30 season in the Grill Room of Schrafft's, East Forty-second Street, Nov. 29, with seventy-five present.

Miss Mary N. Shaver, of the School of Library Service, Columbia University, told of her experiences at the International Bibliographical Congress, held at Rome, June, 1929, and gave an entertaining view of the whole Congress.

The second part of the program consisted of brief explanations of methods of cataloging and classifying of the League of Nations documents by representatives of six libraries. Miss Margaret Roys, of the Columbia University Library, read the paper prepared by Miss Elsie Bassett. Miss Helen Sinclair, of Colgate University Library, reported that, though their work was just begun, they had decided to classify the documents in 341.1 with a special scheme for subdividing. Miss Constance Beal, of the Russell Sage Foundation Library, said that they treated these publications like others and classed them where they would be most useful. Miss Carolina Righter, of the New York Public Library, gave a full explanation of how they handle these documents. Miss Dorothy Garland read a short paper prepared by Miss Reba Cawley, of Princeton University Library, reporting that the documents are classed by them as a set in a special scheme in their International Law Section. Mrs. Dorothy Livingston, of the Yale University Library, brought a number of questions to the meeting. As to their own set of publications, they have bound the serial publications as sets; the others they plan to bind individually. They use the topical arrangement in filing cards. A short discussion followed on the advisability of using Library of Congress cards.

### Conference on Bibliography

AN INTER-AMERICAN Conference on Bibliography will be held at Havana on Feb. 24, 1930, under the auspices of the Pan-American Union, the result of a resolution adopted at the Sixth International Conference of American States. An extensive agenda for the conference has been prepared by the Permanent Committee on Bibliography of the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union with the collaboration of the Advisory Committee on Bibliography. On the latter committee were the following librarians: H. H. B. Meyer, C. K. Jones and E. C. Richardson of the Library of Congress, and Charles E. Babcock of the Pan-American Union Library.

### Meeting of Inter-Racial Interest

THE MASSACHUSETTS Division of Public Libraries, the Massachusetts Library Club's Committee on Work with the Foreign-born, the Berkshire Library Club, and the Adams Free Library, in cooperation with similar organizations for teachers of the foreign-born and clubs interested in inter-racial matters, arranged a meeting held recently at the Adams Free Library on "The Poles and Their Background."

Prof. Eric P. Kelly, who teaches American literature and a course in Slavic backgrounds of literature at Dartmouth College, spoke on his experiences in Poland. His book, *The Trumpeter of Krakow*, was awarded the 1929 Newbery Medal.

Brief reviews of books having Polish interest were an important part of the program. Miss Marjorie Martin, librarian of the Dalton Public Library and vice-president of the Massachusetts Library Club, discussed *The Nigger of the Narcissus*, by Joseph Conrad, beloved both by Poles and Americans. Harold Millet, principal of the Liberty Street School, Adams, reviewed several new books, such as Brunner, *Immigrant Farmers and Their Children*, and Thomas and Znaniecki, *The Polish Peasant in Europe and America*.

Miss Edna Phillips, supervisor of library work with foreigners Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries, and chairman of the executive committee representing the participating organizations, presided at the meeting. Miss Irene M. Poirier, acting librarian of the Adams Free Library, arranged a book exhibit illustrative of the day's program.

### Joint Meeting of N.Y.L.C. and S.L.A.

A JOINT meeting of the New York Library Club with the Special Libraries Association of New York was held at the Auditorium of the Roerich Museum on Jan. 30. The main address of the evening, "Not Everyone Reads Best Sellers," was by Mr. Terence Holliday of the Holliday Bookshop, New York City, who told how one bookseller built a steady trade among the pure readers who have literary tastes of their own and do not ride the tide of best seller blurbs. Mr. Angus Fletcher, Director of the British Library of Information, explained an interesting scheme for encouraging staff reading—a "two-foot book shelf" established in his library for staff reading. Mr. Roger Howson, Librarian of the Columbia University Library, by a twist of the imagination turned "obscure books" into "obscene books" and dwelt upon them at length to the delight of all.

## In the Library World

### Chicago Public Library Suffers With City

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY has been obliged to reduce its budget for 1930 by \$400,000, or about 20 per cent, because of a delay in the collection of taxes due to the cancellation of the 1929 levy and a complete reassessment of taxable property in Chicago, which was ordered by the State Tax Commission in response to many protests of unfairness made against the previous valuation. It is now reported that the 1929 taxes will not be levied until June 1, 1930, and that the new assessment will decrease the total valuation by five hundred million dollars! Meanwhile, the Public Library, in common with all the other Municipal "taxing bodies," has operated on borrowed money and has practically reached the legal limit of its borrowing power—and may have exceeded it, if the rumors of reduced valuation prove true.

The budget cut was made by eliminating 229 persons, comprising practically the whole untrained or junior grade, suspending automatic salary increases, reducing the book fund from \$265,000 to \$100,000, besides some minor economies such as changing the *Book Bulletin* from a monthly to a quarterly. Service hours in the branches were reduced from twelve to eight hours daily. Staff reductions were also made in the closed departments where work is decreased by the curtailment of book purchases.

The funds of the Public Library are entirely derived from a half-mill library tax, with an additional one-tenth mill for building, normally yielding a little under \$2,000,000 and \$400,000 respectively.

### Retired After Forty Years Service

WILLIAM STETSON MERRILL, who completed forty years of continuous service in the Newberry Library last June, has been retired on half pay for the remainder of his life. Mr. Merrill graduated from Harvard in 1888, and after spending a year in the Harvard College library, joined the Newberry Library staff in 1889 at the invitation of Dr. William F. Poole, then librarian. For many years he was head classifier, and for ten years served as head of the Reference Department. This recognition of his long and faithful service comes while he is still hale and vigorous and will give him the anticipated opportunity to study and write and engage in other pleasant avocations.

### Subscription Books Bulletin

IN THE first issue of the long-awaited *Subscription Books Bulletin*, issued quarterly by the A. L. A. and edited by the A. L. A. Committee on Subscription Books, fifteen encyclopedias, source books and compends of various sorts are described and evaluated. It is emphasized at the outset and on every page that a listing in the *Bulletin* does not constitute a recommendation. The first title, *America: Great Crises in Our History, Told by Its Makers*, carries this conclusion: "By no means indispensable but worth while if purchased at second hand." Other sets are *American Educator* (not recommended); *Book of Popular Science* (recommended only where supplementary material is needed); *Book of Rural Life* (recommended where it can be afforded at the price); *Book Trails for Baby Feet* (review on the whole favorable, but the set is not recommended for library purchase); *Circle of Knowledge* (not recommended); *Classroom Teacher* (desirable in a school or large public library); *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 14th edition (recommended); *Lincoln Library of Essential Information* (recommended); *Lives of Game Animals* (recommended to any library that can afford it, and a worthwhile extravagance for the library that cannot quite afford it); *Mythology of All Races* (recommended to large libraries); *New Century Book of Facts* (not recommended); *Standard Dictionary of Facts* (not recommended); *Volume Library* (not recommended); and *World Book Encyclopaedia* (recommended). Other features of this first issue, dated January, 1930, are a list of cooperative measures which publishers might take to eliminate those things which educators and the general public might properly criticize or complain of, a report of the trade practice conference of Subscription Book Publishers, held in Washington in 1924, and a partial index to sources where reviews of widely known subscription works may be found. Subscription to the *Bulletin* is \$1 a year.

### American Federation of Labor

BECAUSE of the widespread interest in unemployment at present, public libraries will be interested in the latest publication of the American Federation of Labor, a paper bound book entitled *Unions Provide Against Unemployment*. This book is the result of a careful survey of trade-union unemployment benefit plans and other union methods for relief and prevention of unemployment.

## New Buildings

THE UNIVERSITY of Oklahoma, at Norman, Okla., will dedicate their new library building on Feb. 21 and 22.

THE CATHERINE Ingalls Memorial Library at West Boxford, Mass., was opened and dedicated on Jan. 12.

THE NEW building of the Green Public Library, Coventry, R. I., was dedicated Dec. 28, 1929.

PROVISION of \$2,500,000 for a new central library building for the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md., was recently included in the Municipal program.

A NEW library building will be erected at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, through the generous gift of \$200,000 by Col. Robert W. Stewart.

A NEW library building will be erected at Lake Forest, Ill., as a memorial to the late Kersey C. Reed. The gift of \$250,000 was offered in behalf of Mrs. Reed and her sister.

NORTHWESTERN University has received \$1,000,000 for a new general library building to be placed on the Evanston campus. The gift was given by the family of the late Charles Deering of Evanston.

HATTIESBURG Public Library, Hattiesburg, Miss., has been granted \$100,000 by the town for a new building and equipment.

SOUTH PROVIDENCE Branch of the Providence, R. I., Public Library was dedicated Jan. 20.

MONTEREY, MASS., at annual town meeting, Feb. 3, voted to spend \$7,000 for a new library.

## A New Branch Like an English Shop

THE NEW Central Lending Library of the Toronto Public Library system will be opened on Easter Monday. A new branch built like an English shop—confessedly a shop, but the best-looking shop in the shopping centre—was opened in November and another in the French Château mode in a thickly populated neighborhood of homes will be opened in May. An article about this interesting type of library building will be forthcoming.

## Hirshberg to Be Director of Libraries

THE TRUSTEES of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, announce the creation of the new office in the faculty of Director of Libraries by a resolution passed by the executive and prudential committees of the board, stating that it applies to all libraries of all departments of Western Reserve University, Adelbert College, Cleveland College, and the Cleveland School of Architecture—separate corporations. At the same meeting the board selected for Director of Libraries Dean Herbert S. Hirshberg, who resigned as city librarian of Akron last June to succeed Miss Alice S. Tyler as Dean of the School of Library Science. He will retain his deanship along with his new duties. This appointment is considered of great significance, as it is the first step toward the organization of the great library the university hopes to build within a few years, and is the first portent of coordination of Case Reference Library, moved to the university campus two years ago, with the library of Adelbert College and other University libraries.

## How Do You Handle This Problem?

THE FOLLOWING form is sent to borrowers of the Washington Public Library who recommend books, which the Library is unable to buy:

You recently requested that the Public Library purchase the book . . . . You are informed that it has been found impracticable to comply at present because it falls in the class marked (\*) below. Readers are invited to recommend books for purchase; the library always strives to furnish any book requested, as far as its very inadequate book fund will permit, and so far as it comes within the scope deemed proper for this library. Certain limitations recognized in our purchases of books are noted below.

If the book is purchased at a later date, you will be notified of that fact by mail. Very respectfully,

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,  
Librarian.

1. Expensive books; they may sometimes be secured at reduced prices by waiting.
2. Books too highly specialized and therefore of too limited demand.
3. Town and county histories and genealogies. (The Library of Congress procures these expensive books.)
4. Rare and early printed books. (More appropriate to the Library of Congress.)
5. Reported out of print.
6. Title not identified; please give fuller details including, if possible, the name and address of publisher.
7. Meagerness of funds compels a restricted selection from current books.
8. Sufficient affirmative critical opinion of the book has not been found in general or specialized reviewing journals.
9. The library has other books on the subject, some of which are

## Book Review Club of Greater Boston

THE BOOK REVIEW CLUB of Greater Boston is an informal assembly of the librarians of Greater Boston whose principal purpose is to help its members in selecting fiction for their own libraries. The group meets once weekly during the active publishing seasons and listens to reviews of the newest fiction which are presented on forms given below.

Author..... Date.....

Title .....

(Underline descriptive words in each group)

- A. Kind—Adventure, Business, Character, College, Historical, Humorous, Love, Mystery, Nature, Politics, Problem, Sea, Short, Society, Western.  
 B. Effect—Cheerful, Clean and wholesome, Depressing, Dull, Immoral, Moralizing, Sordid, Stimulating, Trashy, Trivial, Entertaining.  
 C. Estimate—Literary Value: 1. Excellent. 2. Good. 3. Fair. 4. Poor. 5. Bad. Appeal: 1. Very popular. 2. Popular. 3. Average appeal. 4. Limited appeal. 5. Displeasing. For Whom: 1. All Readers. 2. Adults. 3. Men. 4. Women. 5. Children.  
 D. Recommended. Not Recommended.

(Other side of card)

Review

Objectionable matter, page.....

..... Reviewer

Copies of the reviews are filed with the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries where they are available to any visiting librarians. The lists are prepared at irregular intervals whenever there seem to be enough really worthwhile books to make a good list. They are multigraphed by the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries and are sent by the Division to members of the group and to all small libraries throughout the State. Large libraries, throughout the State and elsewhere throughout the country, who care to have the list pay 50 cents a year for it, the subscription being sent to Galen W. Hill, Quincy Public Library.

Virtually every new novel published in America is reviewed at the meetings. One librarian reports on every novel by an author whose name begins with A, another on every novel by an author whose name begins with B, and so on. At every meeting one or several novels that stand out above the rest are noted, and when, after several weeks or months, a sufficient number of outstanding novels to make up a list have been noted a list is made up and the brief annotations are written by the chairman of the group. The chairman at the present time is Harold A. Wooster, librarian of the Brockton Public Library.

List XXII, December, 1929

## Recent Fiction

- I. Novels of literary value or included because of author's prominence

Davis, William S.—*The Whirlwind*. The French Revolution provides the subject for an able historical novelist.

LaFarge, Oliver—*Laughing Boy*. A beautiful, tragic romance of Laughing Boy and Slim Girl, Navajo Indians.

Lee, Mary—*It's a Great War*. Prize war novel presenting a vivid picture of war as seen by a non-combatant near the front line. A remarkable book with the characteristic form and subject matter of the modern war novel.

McFee, William—*Sailors of Fortune*. Short stories of sailor adventures in different parts of the world, typical of the author.

Wharton, Edith—*Hudson River Bracketed*. A young man's struggle to attain a place in the literary world of New York with the complications of ambition and love. Well written, but does not reach the author's highest standard.

## II. Stories of more popular appeal

Connor, Ralph—*The Runner*. Historical romance of exciting days and pioneer life on the Canadian border in the War of 1812.

Dawson, Coningsby—*When Father Christmas Was Late*. Satisfactory short stories of Christmas.

Farnol, Jeffrey—*Another Day*. A light, popular romance of love and adventure.

Gibbs, George—*Isle of Illusion*. Adventure, love and a mystery in Louisiana, a Mississippi flood complicates the situation.

Locke, William J.—*Ancestor Jorico*. An unusual treasure hunt.

Mowerie, William B.—*Girl from God's Mercie*. A good type of rugged northern adventure.

Oman, Carola—*Crouchback*. Historical novel of 15th century, England, Anne of Warwick and King Richard III. Accurate, colorful background.

Payne, Elizabeth S.—*Hedges*. A light, wholesome romance of a very popular type.

Powel, H. W. H.—*Married Money*. A Boston girl inherits one million dollars on her marriage, which brings many interesting complications. Written with humor and satire.

Skinner, Constance L.—*Red Willows*. Pioneer life in British Columbia ably described.

Weston, George—*Around the World*. An amusing story of a world tour.

## III. Detective stories

Casey, Robert J.—*Secret of 37 Hardy Street*.

Farjeon, J. Jefferson—*The 518 Mystery*.

McIntyre, John T.—*The Museum Murder*.

Orr, Clifford—*The Dartmouth Murders*.



## Among Librarians

### Edward C. Williams

THE DEATH of Edward C. Williams at Washington on Dec. 24, 1929, means the loss of one whose contributions to librarianship, although quietly made, were far-reaching and vital.

Mr. Williams was born at Cleveland in 1871 and graduated at Western Reserve University in 1892. He attended the New York State Library School in 1899-1900, receiving an honor first-year certificate there in 1900. This formal professional study had been anticipated by his appointment as librarian of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University in 1894, which post he held until 1909. Beginning in 1900, his duties as librarian included the giving of instruction in bibliography and reference work to undergraduates, and after the establishment of the School of Library Science at the University in 1904, he taught bibliography, reference work and allied subjects at the School of Library Science. In 1909 he resigned his Cleveland positions to become principal of the M Street High School in Washington, and after seven years of work in the school field was designated librarian of Howard University in 1916. The last-named post, which came to carry with it a heavy program of instruction in modern languages, he held at the time of his death. Mr. Williams served as secretary of the Ohio Library Association in 1901 and as second vice-president of the New York State Library School Association in 1903-04. In 1929 he was awarded by the Julius Rosenwald Fund a fellowship for advanced study, pursuant to which he enrolled in September in the School of Library Service at Columbia University. Illness through the fall compelled his return to Washington early in December, followed by the discovery of conditions more serious than had been realized.

Sympathy, versatility, and brilliance were characteristic of Mr. Williams' mind, and these qualities and his capacity for hard work made him a force in every circle that he touched. As a librarian he was broad-visioned and efficient, and as a teacher highly successful and stimulating. In recent years he has been particularly a source of advice and inspiration to all who are concerned with the growth of library work and library service among Negroes. Mr. Williams leaves a wife, who is a daughter of Charles W. Chesnutt, the author of "The House Behind the Cedars" and other stories; and a married son, who is practicing law in Washington.

### Public Libraries

BERYL D. ANDERSON, Columbia '28, reference assistant in the Warder Public Library, Springfield, Ohio, resigned to join the staff of the Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., in October.

JANE L. BAKER, Columbia '28, resigned her position in the Children's Department of the Queens Borough Public Library to become reference assistant in the Danbury Library, Conn.

A KNIGHTHOOD was conferred upon John Ballinger, librarian of the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth, on January 1.

VERNE BOWLES, N. Y. S. '14, resigned as head cataloguer, Public Library, Tulsa, Okla., to accept a similar position in the Public Library at Paterson, N. J.

LEILA M. BROWN, Drexel '29, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library, East Moline, Ill.

MIRIAM CURRY, Drexel '27, has been appointed assistant, Library Extension Division, State Library, Springfield, Ohio.

DOROTHY W. CURTISS, N. Y. S. '23, is engaged in recataloging at the Public Library, Westerly, R. I.

JOHN J. MACFARLANE, for nearly thirty years librarian and statistician of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, died at his home in Philadelphia from bronchial pneumonia on January 7, 1930. He was in his eighty-fourth year.

EDWARD F. ROWSE, N. Y. S. '26, resigned as associate professor of library science, Syracuse University School of Library Science, last summer, to take charge of the reference service of the Brooklyn Public Library.

GEORGE T. SETTLE, librarian of the Louisville Free Public Library, Kentucky, completed his twenty-five years in the service of that institution on January 1.

EDA TANKE, Wisconsin '20, has accepted the position of reference librarian on the staff of the Public Library, Anderson, Ind.

CECILIA TROY, Wisconsin '15, has been invested with the religious habit of the Sisters of Providence and is now known as Sister Camilla. Sister Camilla is librarian at Saint Mary of the Woods.

ALTHEA WARREN, Wisconsin '11, is now assistant librarian, Public Library, Los Angeles.

MRS. GRACE LANE YOUNG, Wisconsin '09, began her work as librarian of the Public Library, Sedalia, Mo., on October 1.



## Special Libraries

ETHEL DRED ABBOT, N. Y. S. '97, has succeeded Sarah Louise Mitchell as librarian of the Ryerson Art Library of the Art Institute of Chicago.

EILEEN M. DUGGAN, Wisconsin '15, has a temporary appointment on the staff of the *Booklist*, A. L. A. Headquarters.

MRS. ANNE C. HAXBY, Wisconsin '21, has deserted the ranks of librarians for the business world. She has opened a gift shop in Fargo, N. D., her old home.

CAROLINE S. JENKINS, Columbia '27, with the Children's Department of the New York Public Library since her graduation, resigned in September to become librarian of the Ethical Culture School, New York City.

SARAH LOUISE MITCHELL, N. Y. S. '04, librarian of the Ryerson Library of the Art Institute of Chicago since June, 1914, resigned September 1.

MRS. GUDRUN (MOE) SCHOELLER, N. Y. S. '21, librarian of the Bankers Trust Company, New York City, since 1923, has resigned and will be succeeded by her first assistant, Dorothy Watson, N. Y. P. '17.

## Free

THE SPONSORS of the publication of the Sacco-Vanzetti Record have a few sets which they will be glad to send gratis to libraries that have not received the Record. Applications will be filled in the order received as long as sets are available. Address Bernard Flexner, 40 Exchange Place, New York City.

## To Exchange

U. S. National Museum. *Proceedings*, v. 22-54, 56 (2 copies of v. 47 and 56).

Smithsonian Institution. *Annual Reports*, 1895-98, 1915-19.

Smithsonian Institution. *U. S. National Museum*, 1897 (Part 2), 1899-1904.

Apply Antioch College Library, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

## The Calendar

March 27—Western Massachusetts Library Club, annual meeting at City Library, Springfield.

April 4-5—Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

May 1-2—Louisiana Library Association, annual meeting at Monroe, La.

June 13-18—Northeastern Library Convention will be held at Swampscott, Mass.

June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 30-July 18—A rural library extension institute at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

## Opportunities

*This column is open to librarians*

Wanted—By the Montclair, N. J., Library, a cataloger experienced in use of L. C. cards and capable of introducing L. C. cards into a system which adds 15,000 volumes a year. College and Library School required. Salary \$2,000.

Wanted—Children's librarian, training and experience, in medium sized library. Chisholm Public Library, Chisholm, Minn.

Wanted—A cataloger by the Carnegie Public Library, Boise, Idaho. College and library school training required.

Trained librarian with college degree and several years of library experience will be free for position Feb. 1. Assistant in reference department or a combination of cataloging and reference work preferred. B-11.

Young woman, college and library school graduate, with two years' experience as college librarian and several years' teaching experience, wishes a temporary library position for the summer. B-10.

College and library school graduate would like a position in a college or university library, beginning in June, in the Middle West or West. Cataloging preferred. Two years' experience. Present salary, \$1,800. B-12.

Position wanted, as assistant in library, by lady with many years experience in work with children and some library school training. B-13.

Young woman, college and library school training, with teaching experience and three years' experience as librarian of public library, desires change. Either high school or public library position considered. B-14.

Librarian with college and library school training and over ten years' experience in the West and Middle West desires executive position in or near New York. B-15.

Woman with college and library school training and several years' experience desires change of position. Desires organizing, administration or college reference work. Southwest preferred. Available now. B-16.

Experienced head cataloger in a college library desires change Aug. 15 or Sept. 1. B-17.

Cataloger, university and library school graduate, with fifteen years' experience in large libraries, desires position of responsibility in college or reference library, or in large public library. Available July 1. B-18.

Trained librarian with eleven years' experience in college administrative work desires position in the East. Special interests, Education and Art. B-19.

## For Sale

THE OHIO Library Association offers for sale the following pamphlet: "A Tentative List of Club Study Programs," compiled for the committee on Women's Clubs of the O. L. A., by Bessie H. Shepard and Jessie M. Parsons. Price \$0.25, plus \$0.02 postage. Send orders to the secretary, ELSIE F. PACK.

Electra C. Doren Branch Library,  
Dayton, Ohio.

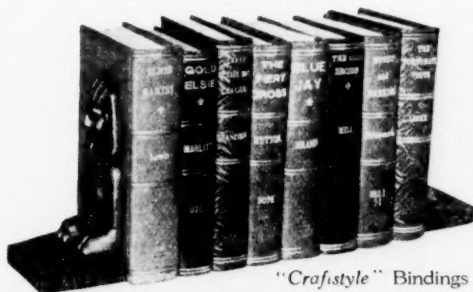
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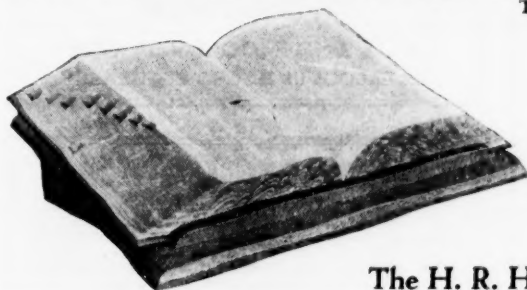
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# PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS IN CITIES OVER 200,000 FOR 1928/29

Compiled at A. L. A. Headquarters

LIBRARIES	Year Ending	Population	Expenditures Ordinary	Expenditures per Capita	Book Stock at end of fiscal year	Circulation	Circulation per capita	Branches	Branches in separate bldgs.	Registered borrowers	Registration period
New York City.....		(6,017,571)	\$(3,061,392.47)	\$(.51)	(2,541,258)	(20,165,152)	(3.35)	(93)	(73)	(816,187)	
N.Y.P.L., Circ.....	Dec. 31, 1928	2,854,622	1,650,096.53	.58	1,217,956	10,877,171	3.81	47	43	154,640	3
Brooklyn.....	Dec. 31, 1928	2,308,500	922,930.56	.40	989,871	7,077,841	3.07	28	23	465,367	3
Queens.....	Dec. 31, 1928	854,449	488,365.38	.57	333,431	2,210,140	2.59	18	7	196,180	3
Chicago.....	Dec. 31, 1928	3,157,400	2,037,196.14	.65	1,677,133	14,128,771	4.47	43	7	645,090	3
Philadelphia.....	Dec. 31, 1928	2,064,200	889,214.93	.43	727,561	4,470,339	2.17	29	29	250,307	3
Detroit <sup>1</sup> .....	June 30, 1929	1,443,572	1,220,622.46	.85	802,283	5,254,712	3.64	22	18	292,242	3
Los Angeles City.....	June 30, 1929	1,300,000	1,276,281.70	.98	981,323	8,414,009	6.47	47	35	300,951	3
Cleveland <sup>1</sup> .....	Dec. 31, 1928	1,010,300	1,784,240.63	1.77	1,309,439	8,138,004	8.06	29	22	276,101	3
St. Louis.....	April 30, 1929	848,000	600,155.28	.71	751,589	3,390,545	4.00	13	7	163,408	Ad. 3, Juv. 1&3
Baltimore.....	Dec. 31, 1928	825,000	387,420.45	.47	576,579	2,308,260	2.80	26	25	100,678	3
Boston.....	Dec. 31, 1928	779,620	1,135,345.00	1.46	1,442,802	3,899,286	5.00	32	11	148,671	2
Pittsburgh.....		(673,800)	(695,916.20)	(1.03)	(860,143)	(3,033,992)	(4.50)	(11)	(9)	(354,371)	
Allegheny.....	Dec. 31, 1928	8142,353	104,454.52	.73	189,966	483,406	3.40	1	1	114,975	3
Oil City.....	Dec. 31, 1928	531,447	591,461.68	1.11	670,177	2,550,586	4.80	10	8	239,396	3
Milwaukee <sup>2</sup> .....	Dec. 31, 1928	629,200	428,225.44	.61	796,486	4,734,183	7.52	16	3	141,416	3
San Francisco <sup>12</sup> .....	June 30, 1929	742,063	312,744.43	.42	414,815	2,746,108	3.70	16	15	119,333	3
Buffalo.....	Dec. 31, 1928	555,800	359,806.01	.65	538,710	2,992,277	5.38	13	7	153,233	3
Washington, D. C.....	June 30, 1929	552,000	355,129.54	.64	336,826	1,561,621	2.83	3	3	74,950	3
Cincinnati <sup>2</sup> .....	June 30, 1929	540,000	526,792.59	.98	816,127	2,637,116	4.88	31	11	131,441	3
Los Angeles County.....	June 30, 1929	1,488,425	323,012.08	.66	326,247	2,400,485	4.9	160	35	110,591	3
Newark.....	Dec. 31, 1928	473,600	429,457.92	.91	391,843	1,795,067	3.79	7	6	88,385	3
Minneapolis <sup>1</sup> .....	Dec. 31, 1928	455,900	454,500.00	1.00	506,498	3,047,858	6.69	21	10	163,034	5
New Orleans.....	Dec. 31, 1928	429,400	87,441.93	.20	240,016	790,190	1.84	5	5	42,605	5
Seattle.....	Dec. 31, 1928	7400,000	378,856.22	.95	425,988	2,922,716	7.31	11	8	100,222	3
Kansas City.....	June 30, 1929	391,000	1,287,471.72	1.74	482,136	1,853,757	4.74	16	2	130,406	4
Portland <sup>2</sup> .....	Oct. 31, 1928	387,847	332,397.18	.86	484,562	2,662,764	6.87	17	15	144,578	5
Indianapolis <sup>10</sup> .....											
Louisville <sup>2</sup> .....	Aug. 31, 1929	365,865	197,081.47	.54	294,196	1,560,676	4.27	18	9	63,805	5
Jersey City.....	Dec. 31, 1928	324,700	245,083.22	.75	296,753	1,737,077	5.35	10	6	126,100	
Rochester.....	Dec. 31, 1928	322,200	300,173.00	.93	278,550	2,397,600	7.44	12	7	79,712	3
Birmingham <sup>3</sup> .....	Aug. 31, 1929	334,000	159,014.44	.48	182,690	1,205,872	3.61	10	5	82,167	5
Toledo.....	Dec. 31, 1928	313,200	276,862.57	.88	262,661	1,645,288	5.25	13	8	87,182	4
St. Paul <sup>1</sup> .....	Dec. 31, 1928	404,221	228,354.95	.75	349,902	1,463,936	4.81	4	4	73,061	5
Denver.....	Dec. 31, 1928	294,200	253,348.65	.86	317,007	1,777,860	6.04	11	8	79,498	3
Providence.....	Dec. 31, 1928	286,300	265,242.16	.93	361,086	1,243,273	4.34	9	3	76,929	3
Houston.....	Dec. 31, 1928	275,000	73,410.86	.27	114,438	586,965	2.13	3	3	50,604	5
Oakland.....	June 30, 1929	274,100	228,210.67	.83	167,070	1,295,426	4.73	14	9	61,406	2
Atlanta.....	Dec. 31, 1928	255,100	113,365.81	.44	142,906	888,143	3.48	9	4	63,371	5
Akron.....	Dec. 31, 1928	240,000	55,556.61	.23	74,107	476,633	1.99	4	3	14,256	3
Omaha.....	Dec. 31, 1928	222,800	107,196.66	.48	187,874	814,319	3.70	4	2	46,002	3
Dallas <sup>1</sup> .....	April 30, 1929	217,800	57,691.76	.26	76,580	431,844	1.99	1	1	85,227	5
San Antonio.....	May 31, 1929	213,100	48,071.06	.23	90,923	321,311	1.51	3	1	30,067	3
TOTALS.....		28,407,284	19,972,294.21	.703	20,817,073	121,193,435	4.266	786	429	5,880,562	
AVERAGES.....		710,182	499,307.35	.703	520,426	3,029,836	4.266	20	11	147,014	

<sup>1</sup>Serves city and county. No county figures included.

<sup>2</sup>Serves city and county. County figures included.

<sup>3</sup>Baltimore City Directory figures—1928.

<sup>4</sup>Statistics of the St. Paul Association of Public and Business Affairs.

<sup>5</sup>Computation made at Headquarters.

<sup>6</sup>Government ratio used to estimate county population.

<sup>7</sup>Municipal Reference Division figures for Seattle.

<sup>8</sup>Library's estimate.

<sup>9</sup>Detroit Board of Education School census, June 1929.

<sup>10</sup>Budget year of Indianapolis has been changed. No report sent.

<sup>11</sup>Includes no maintenance for main library and no heat and cleaning charges for branches in school buildings. Impossible to

correctly figure per capita expenditure.

<sup>12</sup>San Francisco Chamber of Commerce figures—1928.

<sup>13</sup>Estimate of the county outside of Los Angeles, Long Beach, Pasadena and a number of smaller cities.

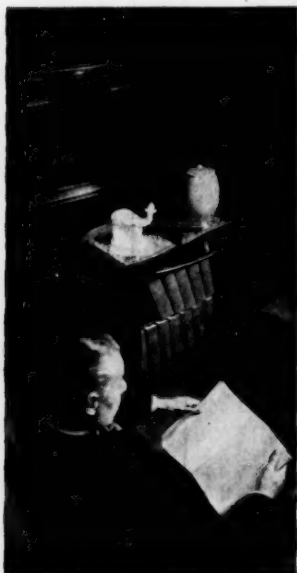
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